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WEEKLY EDITION.

THE WAR.

Graphic Description of the Battle at Gravelotte.

Synopsis of the News from the Seat of War.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin states there were engaged in the battle of Gravelotte parts of the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Prussian army corps. In reserve were the Third and Tenth army corps, a few divisions of which, including artillery, shared in the fight. The entire French army, except McMahon's corps and two divisions of Gen. Failly's, was engaged, occupying intrenched positions, all of which at nightfall had been carried by storm. The losses are not yet correctly ascertained. The contest lasted from noon till 9 o'clock in the evening.

The French Journal Officiel to-day believes Bazaine's plans are baffled.

The Times has a special from Berlin containing the following items: England would no doubt prefer to have the old German provinces of Elsass, Alsace, and Lothringer-Lorraine, established into an independent and neutral State.

Two sons of Count Bismarck, officers in the Prussian army, were wounded in the recent battles.

A large number of heavy seige guns have arrived at the Prussian front.

The balls thrown by the mitrailleurs are found to be explosive.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch received this morning from Switzerland states that the Germans commenced throwing a bridge across the Rhine at a point between Basle and Muhlheim, within close proximity to the Swiss frontier. Ten thousand German troops are collected at that point. The Swiss government has protested against any violation of the neutrality of her territory.

The Garde Mobile is returning to Paris from the front, doubtless because it is unprovided with arms.

The Prussians intend to surround Metz with a circular railway.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—It is said Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources. The Prussians are between him and Marshal McMahon. He is also believed to be surrounded. Convoys, with provisions, have gone forward to supply both armies.

One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning. It is generally thought here, however, that the march of the Prussians cannot be arrested before reaching Paris.

It is said there are now nearly 300,000 good troops at and near Paris. It is believed that one more decisive battle gives Paris to the Prussians.

The Siecle to-day says Paris must dispel the illusion. It is certain we must accept a siege.

Paris is preparing for a desperate defense.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian Germans have pronounced in favor of Germany in the present war. A proclamation is said to have been issued in their name calling on all patriotic brethren to rally to the support of Prussian and German unity.

A dispatch from Messurs to-day says the loss of the Prussians in the last battle was fearful. More than 40,000 wounded remained on the field of battle without assistance. The Prussians have asked permission to send their wounded home through Belgium.

The Berlin journals print a letter from the King to the Queen, dated Resonville, Aug. 19th, of which the following is an extract:

"About 8:30 p. m. fighting ceased gradually. Without this I should have acted as at Konigratz. Von Roon saved me this alternative. The troops have performed miracles of valor against an enemy equally heavy, who were withdrawn by inches, and only resuming the offensive to be again repulsed. I cannot foretell the enemy's fate, and I shrink from hearing our losses. I had designed bivouacking here, but I find, after some hours, that I am without my luggage. In fact, I have not been rid of my clothing for thirty hours."

The English Government is in constant communication with the great powers on the demands made by Prussia for the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. A cabinet of Ministers said to-day that these demands meant European war, as neither England or Russia dared for a moment accede to them.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Constitutionel has an editorial, evidently inspired by the Government, reviewing the conduct of the neutral powers. It says that Austria and Italy, at the breaking out of the war, united in a watchful neutrality, which, according to the circumstances, might be transformed into intervention.

Lately England changed the matter by proposing the formation of a neutral league with an obligation on each member not to act without advising others. The proposal met with some difficulty, as Italy had already entered into an engagement with Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna then informed the Government of Florence that it might consider itself released from its promises, and Italy hastened to make the fact known and to accept the proposition of England. Russia also accepted them, whereupon France advised Austria to do the same. It is not yet known what action the latter power has taken. "But," concludes the writer, "all these negotiations are of secondary importance. Let us happily terminate the war; there will be time then to think of neutral powers."

PARIS, August 22—In the Senate to-day one of the ministers stated that after a suspension of the news for forty-eight hours the government had received a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine confirming his former dispatch in regard to the affair of the 18th. After a battle of nine hours Bazaine held all his positions. The Minister could not say more, but he would affirm that Bazaine was full of confidence, which feeling was shared by the Minister of War.

It is questionable whether a popular uprising will take place, though many expect one in a few days. No one thinks of the Emperor. Trochu governs, and is privately preparing the way for the return of the Orleans family to power.

PARIS, August 22.—The destruction of the Bois de Boulogne has been commenced. A large part, however, will not be touched. Only those portions near the wall of the city will be cleared away. The ramparts are strongly fortified with large cannon. The forts are fully prepared, and the entrances to the city may be closed at any moment by drawbridges. It is reported that in case of a siege all strangers will be compelled to leave.

Profound enthusiasm was created yesterday by the passage through the streets of American ambulances going to the front. Every one remarked the completeness and perfection of all the arrangements.

BERLIN, Aug. 22—Bismarck's regiment, which was reported as totally annihilated, has not yet been under fire.

A letter from Queen Victoria to Empress Eugenie, dated August 15th, relating to mediation is published. She regrets her inability to mediate. She intimates that it is an affair of the cabinet, and the cabinet thinks the time inopportune.

The Daily News copies with approval the Economist's article concerning the Queen's perpetual absence from the seat of the Government, even in a crisis like the present. The News goes still further and urges that Premier Gladstone, instead of losing his valuable time in vibrating at the Queen's pleasure between the extremities of the island, be made at once Regent, with power to perform the duties which she so persistently deserts, though so enormously paid to perform.

FLORENCE, Aug. 22.—Prince Napoleon has arrived here.

LONDON, Aug. 23—It is reported that the Crown Prince of Prussia has withdrawn his advance on Paris, and has gone to the support of the Prussian armies west of Metz, the position of the latter being threatened with a formidable attack from Bazaine, who, it is said, has been reinforced by McMahon.

Five millions of francs were distributed in the city of Paris among the soldiers' families.

[Tribune's Cable Special.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Our special correspondent writes from Chalons Friday: From the officers of the Central-Gardes I have further details of the affair at Longueville, on Monday last, which was in fact the beginning of a series of engagements extending at intervals through three days. Sunday afternoon, the Emperor, with an escort comprising Central-Gardes, Empress' dragoons and Gens d'armes Gardes, left Metz and reached Longueville-le-Metz, which must not be confounded with Longville, near St. Avold. At Longueville the Emperor and household encamped for the night. Early Monday morning they were awakened by cannon shot. Rushing out of their tents, they beheld the shell falling all about their encampment.

The escort mounted instantly and the Emperor tumbled himself into his carriage in haste. Meanwhile the Prussian reconnoisance, which had caused this alarm, was easily driven back, and the Imperial carriage, surrounded by a strong guard, made its way through Gravelotte towards Conflans, [illegible] next morning from Conflans to Verdun. The escort was without food except what they could glean by the way from Metz.

The Emperor and his escort had no notion into what peril they ran till afterwards, but they had actually passed the night through just on the edge of the Prussian lines.

As before stated, the Emperor was only too glad to find a third-class carriage at Verdun, with which to pursue his way to Chalons.

An officer approached him at St. Hilaire, and, without much ceremony, ventured to say, "Sire, you must be fatigued." "Yes, indeed," answered the Emperor, "and hungry as well." When he left Paris, three long trains hardly sufficed to transport his carriages, furniture and equipage of all sorts.

I saw the Emperor this morning. He is incredibly altered, looking not only much older, but blotched and puffy, and moves about with an air quite helpless.

Our special correspondent writes from Paris Sunday:

The Committee on Defense, as finally organized, comprises General Trochu, President; Marshal Valliant, Admiral De Genouilly, Jerome David, General de la Tour, General Guiod, General Dantemarre and General Soumain.

It has the fullest powers, and has a special committee, which meets daily at the War Office, receiving reports on the state of the defensible works, armament, munitions, and provisions in store, and all operations. These reports go subsequently to the War Minister and thence to the Council.

It is fully believed here the Empress is urging the Emperor to abdicate in favor of his son, but the Emperor refuses.

All acts of the Corps Legislatif take effect without imperial decrees confirming them or directing their execution.

Another correspondent telegraphs from Pont-a-Mousson Sunday: In the battle of Thursday the French were completely driven back to St. Quentin, where from the front they are still visible. The villages of Vionville, Flariquy Rezonville and Gravelotte are badly burnt, and resemble a slaughter-house. The fields are crowded with dead.

The Prussian cavalry, while charging the French lines beyond Gravellotte, suffered much. The vast numbers of French dead still lying on the battle-field on Tuesday show the battle to have been as terrible a day for them as Thursday.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Advices from the vicinity of the hostile armies state that a heavy rain fell all last night, which must have seriously impeded all military movements to-day.

A correspondent of the Temps says there is no hope for a triumphant issue to the war unless the Emperor and the Prince Imperial cease their interference and return to Paris. The Prince chatters about military movements to everybody, and lets out important secrets.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 9 P. M.—The general headquarters of the French army, Sunday night, were a few miles west of Rheims. Edmond Texier writes thence to the Siecle that the deepest depression prevails, and the Emperor receives nobody.

Communications between Chalons and Paris are cut off. The headquarters of the Crown Prince are at Bar Le Duc. McMahon and Failley are still retreating to cover Paris.

The following statement from a semi-official source foreshadows the demands likely to be made by the Prussians in case of a successful termination of the war:

The time has arrived when Germany must be freed from French interference and menaces, and have a long period of unbroken peace. A mere change of dynasty in France would not be sufficient to insure this, for the next sovereign would seek as soon as possible to recover the lost military prestige of France, and the burden of an armed peace would be perpetuated. Suppose France should issue from this struggle with her strength unimpaired and with her strongholds, when she menaces the valley of the Rhine and the Palatinate intact, the war from which the incapacity of the French generals and the bravery of the German army have delivered us, will be renewed. There can then be no trustworthy peace. Not thus must this costly struggle terminate. We will only resign our arms when we have been guaranteed security against a fresh contest whenever it may suit the political necessities of a French monarch to resume it.

LONDON, August 23—Bazaine has forced a passage by way of Audun and Longuyom, reaching Montmedy.

It is reported that the armies of the Royal Prince and Prince Frederick Charles have formed a junction to the westward of Metz.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 12 M.—A special Paris dispatch says the armies of King William and Steinmetz are reported to be too severely crippled to assume the offensive. It is given out, on high authority, that Bazaine was reinforced from Chalons on Sunday, for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy near Metz. He is confident of victory. He will march on the army of the Crown Prince and rescue Paris.

Another special dispatch from Paris says Bazaine was yesterday at Metz. He has the North and center entirely open to him, either to retreat or to receive reinforcements.

The appalling Prussian losses have sent a thrill of horror throughout Germany, and recruits are only to be had among the country people and working men, nearly all of whom are raw.

Bazaine professes to be master of the situation.

This afternoon the Opinion Nationale, under the caption "Keep Cool," predicts the defeat of the Prussians as the result of the pending combinations.

Herbert Bismarck, one of the sons of the Prussian Prime Minister, was wounded in the foot. His brother William had his horse killed under him.

[Special to the New York Evening Telegram.]

LONDON, August 23.—Private advices assert the Chalons army have taken the direction of Thionville, in a desperate effort to effect a junction with Bazaine, escaping the Crown Prince and passing the main German army to the north of Verdun. McMahon is driven to the choice of two evils—either to leave the road to Paris open to the Crown Prince, or by holding it to sacrifice Bazaine's army.

[Cable special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, August 23.—The following detailed account of Thursday's battle was received this morning in London from our special correspondent, who witnessed the battle at the headquarters and stood by the side of Bismarck and the King:

The first realization we had at Pont-a'Musson, where I found myself on the 17th, of the extent to which the fighting had been going on during Tuesday and Sunday last at the front, was the coming in of wounded men. At first it was surmised that these had been wounded in skirmishes, but on the 16th, late in the evening there were signs that the work was becoming warm. On that evening the soldiers, with ghastly wounds, walked about the market place in Pont-a Moussons, surrounded by eager crowds of their newly-arrived comrades, and told the story of the disaster. Poor fellows, it was surely a disaster to them, having been borne from the field without having heard of any result.

"I stood among them, and the narrative of the men all amounted to their having been set to confront a much larger force than their own and their division had been cut up. I was struck by the fact that, though there was some dissatisfaction suggested by their tone of voice, I heard no word uttered by the narrators or listeners which accused any one. They dwelt rather on the fact that they had dealt a heavy blow on the Fourteenth, and that though the Tenth division had, as an available organization, been demolished, it had sold its life dear.

On the 17th the wounded from the preceding day began to pour into Pont-a-Mousson. They were brought in on long uncovered grain carts lying upon hay. From my window, which overlooked Main street and commanded also a view of Market place, I counted more than ninety of these cars, each holding an average of about ten men. It was strange to see them as they passed amid files of French, unable to conceal their joy, on one hand; but now came the other side of the account. The street began to swarm with other wounded—the wearers of red trowsers. Now and then came a batch of unwounded prisoners. At length they arrived in the carriage of a French General. It was followed by a vast crowd of French, and it seemed as if there might be a collision between the inhabitants and the Prussians, so earnest were the demonstrations of the populace; but it was now at least evident that the struggle was very serious at the front.

At midnight of the 17th and 18th, the trumpets for miles around began to sound; this was the first time we had been startled by such. Trumpet answered trumpet through all the bivouacs around the little city, and made midnight and dawn a perpetual roar. Hastily dressing, I ran out into the darkness, and managed to get a seat on a wagon going in the direction of the front, which was now understood to be a mile or two beyond the village of Gorse, twelve miles from Pont-a-Mousson. On the way we met a considerable batch of French prisoners, who looked upon us with considerable curiosity.

There was a continuous line of German soldiers, with whom we advanced, but only one or two offensive cries toward the prisoners were heard. The way was so blocked with wagons that I finally concluded I could do the remaining six or seven miles on foot better so I got out of the carriage and began to walk and run swiftly ahead. At Montiens, on the Moselle, about half way to Metz, I found vast bodies of cavalry, Uhlans and Hussars crossing the river by a pontoon bridge and hurrying at the top of their speed toward Gorse. Hurrying my own steps, I soon heard the first thunder of the cannonade, seemingly coming from the heart of a range of hills on the right. Passing through the village and ascending a high plane beyond, I found myself suddenly on the battlefield strewn, literally as far as the eye could reach, with dead bodies. In one or two parts of the field companies were still burying the dead, chiefly Prussians. The French, being necessarily buried last, were still lying in large numbers on the ground.

A few I saw were not dead. As I hurried on, a splendid regiment of cavalry came on behind, and when they reached the brow of the hill they all broke out with a wild hurrah and rushed forward. A few more steps and I gained the summit and saw the scene which had awaked their cry and seemed to thrill even their horses.

It would be difficult to imagine a grander battle-field. From the hill to which I had been directed by good authority to come, the entire sweep of Prussian and French centers could be seen and a considerable part of their wing. The spot where I stood was fearful. It was amid ghastly corpses and burthened with the stench of dead horses of which there were a great number. I was standing on the battle field of the 16th, the Prussian side thereof. On the left stretched, like a silver thread, the road from Verdun to Paris, and for the possession of which this series of battles had begun. It ran between lines of poplars, which stood against the horizon on my left, and as far as the eye could reach towards Metz with military regularity. Strung on this road like beads were the pretty villages, each with its church-tower, which, although they have separate names, are really only a few hundred yards apart. Mars la Tour, and Flavigny, a little south of the road; Vionville, Regonville, and Gravelotte, which is divided into great and little Gravelotte. On my right were thickly wooded hills, behind which lies the most important village of the neighborhood, the one I had just left, Gorse. So environed was the foreground of the battle, which should, one would say, be called the battle of Gravellote, for it was mainly over and beyond that devoted town that it raged. The area I have indicated is perhaps four miles square.

Owing to having come on foot rather than along the blocked road I arrived just as the battle waxed warmest—that is, about noon on the 18th. At that time the headquarters of King William of Prussia were at the spot I have described.

The great representative men and soldiers of Prussia were standing on the ground watching the conflict just begun. Among them I recognized the King, Bismarck, General Von Moltke, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Carl, Prince Adelbert and Adjutant Krauski. Lieutenant-General Sheridan of the United States army, was also present. At this moment the French were making a most desperate effort to hold on the last bit of the Verdun road—that between Rezonville and Gravelotte, or that part of Gravelotte which in some maps is called St. Marcel. It was desperate but unavailing; for every one man in the French ranks had two to cope with, and their line was already beginning to waver. As soon as it was plain that this wing—the French right—was withdrawing to a new position. The place they had abandoned was swiftly taken up under cover of the continuous fire of their artillery from the hights beyond the village. The movement was made in good order and the position reached at half-past one o'clock. I believe that nine military men out of ten would have pronounced the place impregnable. Once this movement was effected and the French retreated before the pressure of Prussian fire, and the Prussians so rapidly advanced. The battle-field was no longer at Rezonville, but had been transferred and pushed forward to Gravellotte, the juncture of two branching roads to Verdun. The fields in front of that village were completely covered by Prussian reserves, and over it interminable lines of soldiers were perpetually marching onward, disappearing into the village and emerging on the other side of that into the flaming valley.

This second battle-field was less extensive than the first, and brought the two opposing forces into fearfully close quarters. The peculiarity of it is, that it consists of two hights, intersected by a deep ravine. This woody ravine is over one hundred feet deep, and the top some 300 yards wide. The side of the chasm next to Gravelotte where the Prussians stood is much lower than the other side, which gradually ascended to the great height. From their commanding eminence the French held their enemies fairly beneath them, and poured on them a scourging fire. The French guns were in position far up by the Metz road hidden and covered among the trees. There was not an instant cessation of the roar. Easily distinguishable amid all was the curious grunting roll of the mitrailleurs. The Prussian artillery was posted to the north and south of the village, the guns on the latter side being necessarily raised for an awkward half verticle fire. The French stood their ground and died; the Prussians stood their ground and died, both by hundreds—I had almost said by thousands—and this for an hour or two, that seemed ages so constant was the slaughter.

The hill where I stood commanded a view chiefly of the conflict behind and to the south of the village. The Prussian reinforcements coming upon their right, filed out of Bois de Ognous, and it was at that point, as they marched on to the field, that one could perhaps get the best idea of the magnitude of this united army, now in the heart of France. There was no break for four hours in the march of men out of that wood. It seemed almost as if all the killed and wounded had revived and came back and marched forth again.

Between four and five o'clock the French concentrated upon the main Prussian line their heaviest fire, massing all available guns and shelling the woods which covered the Prussians unremittingly. Their shot reached the Prussian lines and tore through them, and, though the men were steady, it was a test to which no general cared long to subject his troops. They presently swerved a little from that line of advance and there was no longer a continuous column of infantry pouring out of these woods.

The attack of the Prussians in the center was clearly checked.

About 5 o'clock, however, another brigade of fresh infantry was again formed in the wood, and emerged from its cover. Once out from under trees, they advanced at double quick. I watched their movements, for the French guns had not lost the range of the wood nor of the ground in front. Seen at a distance through a powerful glass, the brigade was a huge serpent, bending with the undulation of the fields, but it left a dark track behind it, and the glass resolved the dark track into falling and dying and dead men. As the horrid significance of that path so traced came upon me, I gazed on more intently. Many of those who had fallen, leaped up again and ran forward a little way, striving still to go on with his comrades. Of those who went backward instead of forward, there were a few, though many fell as they painfully endeavored to follow the advance. I do not know whether, after the vain effort of that brigade, another movement was attempted to form in the road, but half an hour afterward great numbers of troops began to march over the hill where I was standing, and moved forward toward the field, where so hard a struggle had been so long protracted. These also were, I think, a portion of General Goebe's troops, who had been directed upon a less dangerous route. The conflict from this point on the Prussian left became so fierce that it was soon lost to us, or almost lost by reason of the smoke. Now and then the thick cloud would open a little and drift away on the wind, and then we could see the French. I tried to get a better view of this part of the field and went forward about half a mile, and from my new standpoint found myself not far from Malmaison. The French line on the hills was still unbroken, and to all appearances they were having the best of the battle. But it was due perhaps to the fact that the French were more clearly visible on their broad hight and fighting with such singular obstinacy. They plainly silenced a Prussian battery now and then, but the Prussian line also was strengthened by degrees. On the northern point infantry and artillery were brought up, and from far in the rear, away, seemingly, in the direction of Vionville, shot and shell began to reach the French ranks. These were the men and guns of Steinmetz who there and then effected his junction with the army of Prince Frederick Charles and completed the investment of Metz to the northwest. With reinforcements thus continually arriving on both sides the battle grew more and more obstinate. There could be no doubt the French understood the new movement of the Prussians and of gradual development of their line to the north. Steinmetz was able to extend his line further and further till the French were outflanked and began to be threatened, as it appeared, with an attack in the rear of their extreme right wing. So long as smoke from the Prussian guns hovered only over their front, the French clung to their position. The distance from headquarters, where the Prussian flank attack stretched forward, was great; and to add to the difficulty of clearly seeing the progress of the battle the darkness was coming on. I know not how long the French held out nor at what precise moment the Prussian onset became irresistible. What I saw was this: The puffs of smoke from the French guns, lightened with flashes, and brightening as the darkness increased, receded gradually. The very devious pillar of cloud and flame from the north, gradually and steadily approached, and with that advance the French fire grew every moment more slack. It was not far from nine o'clock when the ground was yielded finally on the north, and the last shots fired on that terrible evening were heard in that direction.

But to go back now to movements of the King and those with him at headquarters. The King's face, as he stood gazing upon the battle-field, had something almost plaintive in it. He hardly said a word, but I noticed his attention was divided between the exciting scenes in the distance and dismal scene near his feet, where they were just beginning, what must yet be a long task, to bury the French who fell in Tuesday's battle. On them he gazed silently and thought sadly. Bismarck could not conceal his excitement and anxiety, and if it had not been for the King, the Count would clearly have gone forward where the fighting was. His towering form was always a little in advance of the rest.

When the French completely gave up their hold upon the road up to Gravelotte the horses of the headquarters party were hastily called, and the entire party mounting, with the King at the head, dashed down to a point not very far from the village; then shouts and cheers arose and followed them wherever they passed. A little after 4 o'clock a strange episode occurred from the region where Steinmetz was supposed to be. A magnificent regiment of cavalry galloped out. They paused a moment at a point where the conflict road joins that to Metz. Then they dashed up the road towards Metz. The road between Gravelotte and St. Huber's is cut through a hill, and on each side of it rise cliffs from forty to sixty feet high, except at points where it traverses the deep ravine behind the village. When it is remembered that at the time the culminating point to which that road ascends was held by the French, it will not be wondered at that only half of that regiment survived. What the survivors accomplished I do not know, nor could I learn the name and number of that regiment which seemed to meet its fate under the eyes of the King. The situation hardly admitted asking many questions, but their plunge into that deep cut on the hillside where next day I saw so many of them lying was of that brave, unhesitating and unfaltering kind so characteristic of the German soldiers, among whom stragglers and deserters seem absolutely unknown.

I must record also what seemed an inexplicable thing. The army of Prince Frederick Charles was fighting hard and suffering, it was only too plain, heavily. From this army division after division had been taken and vainly sent against the French center. A portion of the Prince's reserves had been diminished to an important extent in the engagement of the 16th. Moreover, a considerable part of his army required rest and two divisions, one certainly, were in need of reorganization before they could again become efficient in the field. Yet at one time, it seems, every division and brigade and regiment was likely to be called into action. The losses in the center and the massing of the great forces for a fresh attack on the French right flank left the Verdun road itself at a time almost uncovered. At a moment, that for these reasons seemed critical, there appeared on the field, occupying the ground before held by a portion of the forces of Prince Frederick Charles, a large body of troops. They moved into positions under the eyes of the King, but neither the King nor any of the staff could account for their appearance. Their march was begun at the time I have mentioned, and their advance did not cease till dark; but the mystery that hung over them was not dispelled. Whose was this new army? Whence did it come? The staff insisted that at the point whence it moved there were, or at any rate ought to be, no troops of the armies of either Steinmetz or Frederick Charles. The rumor began and spread among a group of men who surrounded the King that this mysterious force was part of the army of the Crown Prince, and that new junctions had been effected. I know of no reason to suppose this true. Doubtless the staff soon cleared up the matter to their own satisfaction. That there ever could have been any doubt about the identity of so great a body of men arriving on so great a battle-field illustrates the difficulty with which even the most eminent officers follow the movement of forces over broken or wooded ground. I no longer wondered that to me the same task was almost an impossibility. In any event it cannot be doubted that the presence of that large body of men made itself felt upon the fortunes of the field. They were visible to the French as well as to us. Here was another example of moral effect that may be as so often is extended in battle by masses of men whose presence are known to the enemy but who may not fire a shot. From their line of march it is clear the divisions were finely posted a little in the rear and on the left of the Prussian's center at the time when the attacks so long directed against the key of the French lines had ceased, in fact, had failed for a time. It was possible the French, having suffered far less in holding ground than the Prussians had in attacking, might have advanced and in their turn undertaken a vigorous offensive movement. If they had any such purpose it was not unlikely they abandoned it on the sight of the Prussian reinforcements instead of advancing. The French now contented themselves with the mere occupation of the ground to which, earlier in the day, they had been driven back. At no time did they seriously strive to regain the westernmost line of hills which had been theirs in the morning. At no time did they recover or seek to recover by any vigorous forward movement the junction of the road at Gravelotte.

From seven to eight the weight of the battle tended more to the north of the road. There was a lull, the meaning of which the French failed apparently to interpret. By seven they may have believed themselves partly victorious. They were still, perhaps in a condition to renew on the morrow the struggle that had gone on all day for this fated road from Metz to Verdun. If they had not gained the road or the battle, they had not clearly lost the latter. Two hours later they had lost both.

A little before eight a large white house on the heights beyond Gravelotte caught fire. It seemed through the gloom to be a church. Its spire grew into flames, and a vast black cloud of smoke arose, contrasting strangely with the white smoke of battle. As evening fell the movements of the troops could be followed by lines of fire that were now flickering along the front of a regiment as it went into action. No General likes fighting by night in ordinary circumstances, for chance takes the place of skill.

A flanking movement of the French had been resolved on by daylight, and it was the necessity of moving troops to a great distance over difficult ground which delayed its execution and brought about what seemed a renewal of the battle after day was done. To leave the French in their positions during the night would have been to imperil the plan on which the Prussian commander had resolved. And from 8 or 8¼ o'clock to the time when the decisive blow was struck, when the battle of Gravellotte had actually ended, we knew the Prussians held the strong heights beyond Bois de Voux, which commands the surrounding country to the limits of artillery range from Metz. We knew that two great Prussian armies lay across the only road by which Bazaine could march to Paris for its relief or for his own escape. [illegible] victory greater than Sunday's and more decisive than the triumph of Tuesday had been won. We believed that the French army, which had fought as valiantly and vainly as before, was now hopelessly shut up in its fortress.

As I went back to the village of Goerse to pass the night, I turned at the last point to look upon the battle field. It was a long earth-bound cloud, with two vast fires of burning buildings at either end. The day had been beautiful so far as nature was concerned, and the stars now looked down in splendor upon a work of agony and death, such as no one could ever wish to see again.

The following further particulars are telegraphed by a special correspondent of the Tribune respecting the battle of the 18th:

"A reconnoisance made the day previous, the 17th, showed that the French army was retreating on Verdun. The column was cut in two by the advance of the Germans and the last part driven back between Gravelotte and Metz. It was resolved to attack them, as the retreat of the French to Verdun was cut off. The Germans were posted in both eastern and western directions from Gravelotte, commanding the road from Briey to Metz. The 7th Prussian corps formed the right of the line; next came the 8th, posted in the road to Gravelotte; then the 9th and 12th; the corps guards were on the extreme left; the 3d, 1st and 10th army corps were held in reserve. The fire was kept up along the whole line from 11 o'clock. The Prussian artillery seemed overpowering, and the French batteries were gradually driven back on a second line. I pushed over to the left of the French line, thinking that their position was abandoned, but to my surprise found the enemy still there and myself a prisoner. Of what happened afterwards I can give but little account. The cannonade was renewed on both sides, lasting till nearly 10 o'clock, when the French appeared to be retiring, and the Prussian guns alone maintained their fire.

"I was treated kindly by my captors, who went off through the woods and lost their way in the darkness. While they slept I escaped, and reached St. Marne, which was in possession of the Germans. In this village many of the houses are battered down. Every available spot is crowded with wounded men. Even the streets are covered with straw, and French and German wounded are lying there in masses together for the night. Beyond Rezonville the country is stripped bare. No conveyance or food is to be had. Metz is completely surrounded by Prussian forces, the army corps having moved round from the east to the north. The Saxon Corps of Pioneers has been sent to the front. Four Prussian corps will be left about Metz to carry on the seige. The remainder of the army is to advance toward Verdun. The King's headquarters will be moved in a day or two to the southwest."

A correspondent describes the scene of the battle of the 20th as one seldom equaled. Thirty miles of ground were covered with dead and wounded of both sides. The cannonade from the German side and the rattle of the needle guns were terrific. The defeat of the French was total. Their long columns could be seen pouring toward the North, in the effort to evade pursuit, by way of Briey. The loss on both sides is immense. Many French prisoners were taken. The King himself is personally attentive to the French wounded. A French peasant was taken while killing a wounded German, and was hanged.

At Gorsee, out of one thousand inhabitants of the neighborhood, scarcely any remained.

The battle on the 14th (Sunday) is described as bloodier than that of Sadowa. In the morning a party of Germans had pushed forward upon the position of the French, who retired as they advanced. The French subsequently received strong reinforcements, and intrenched themselves behind the earthworks extending around the city at a distance of two or three miles in a circle, including the villages of Barney, Coleberg, Monteney, Noisseville and Nouilly. On the side of the Germans there were encamped in the immediate neighborhood the 7th and 8th army corps, which, with the 9th army corps, which was further to the rear on the highway from St. Avold to Metz, formed the first army, under Gen. Von Steinmetz, which is the extreme right of the German combined armies. The number of German troops actually in the battle was 45,000 The French had a great deal of artillery and cavalry. The Germans had but little cavalry or artillery. The Germans carried all the breastworks against the murderous fire of the French, who were always compelled to retire before them. But the murderous fire of the chassepot told very severely on the Germans, who in the engagement lost many more than the French. It was the superior courage of Germans which compelled the enemy to retire. They did this slowly, contending for every inch of ground, until they were driven almost against the walls of Metz. Every account agreed that the battle was more sanguinary than any during the campaign of 1866. No unwounded prisoners were taken on either side.

LONDON, August 24, Noon.—The following dispatch from Paris contains the very latest intelligence from the seat of war: Metz is entirely isolated. The Prussians are strong in the west in that vicinity. General Failly, who is in command at Chalons, is still there, but by a new disposition is superceeded. Gen. McMahon is strongly posted in the plains before Chalons, with heavy detachments at St. Menehauld, Verdun and Rheims.

LONDON, Aug. 24—Private advices from Paris received by mail contain the following intelligence, dated Monday, August 23d: A Chalons correspondent says the Crown Prince of Prussia is near St. Dezier, and going toward Paris with 150,000 men. It is uncertain whether they will be able to avoid a fight before going further. The Prussian officers do not believe Paris will resist. They expect an insurrection will follow an approach of the Prussian army, which will result in the displacement of the present French authorities, when a peace may be early guaranteed. They say the war will be purposeless if these points cannot be effected.

The Emperor is at Montevedia incognito.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Times recognizes the fact that the determination of the French Corps Legislatif in favor of self-government will be irresistible hereafter, should the Emperor fail.

Prussia has sent Bavaria 10,000,000 in gold as a subsidy.

Obscurity still surrounds McMahon's movements, and the reports are contradictory.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A special correspondent of the Tribune at Brussels writes, on Saturday, the 20th: I learn from a trustworthy source that Trochu intends, within a few days, to invite the Orleans princes to the throne in defense of their country.

The Orleans party are very hopeful. The Princes here watch events closely, and an agent of great skill and experience, who is in Paris, advises them of every event affecting their interests there.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Chartered, a Belgian journal, explains how the Prussians near the frontier fired on some Belgian troops, mistaking them for French soldiers. It also states that a Prussian detachment were, undoubtedly unawares, on Belgian soil, but they left on receiving warning.

I have the highest authority for contradicting the statement of the French that the Prussians had sought permission from the French to transport their wounded through Luxembourg. The French insist on this as an implied admission of defeat.

What happened was this: The Prussian Government applied to know whether they would consider the transportation of wounded men through Luxembourg a violation of its neutrality. The English Government asked the French authorities whether they objected. The French replied, "Yes, because it opens the Prussians' railways to unrestricted transportation of troops and supplies. Prussia rejoins; "Three-fifths of the wounded we want to send are French. If you object we must attend to our own first, nor are military trains capable of being employed for the wounded. Gladstone favors the Prussian view but Hammond, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, opposes it on technical grounds, and, if the French insist on their view, nothing will be done, and the French wounded will have their own government to thank for needlessly prolonging their sufferings.

The Liberte says the army of the Prince Royal, which reached St. Dizier some days ago, has not passed that place, but to the contrary has fallen back. The same journal adds that it is known from a reliable source that the loss of the three Prussian armies has been as follows: Killed, 35,000; wounded, 85,000.

It is reported that a Prussian spy near Rheims, mistaking a general officer for Marshal McMahon, fired twice at him. He missed his aim, but hit and dangerously wounded a soldier standing by the side of the officer. The spy was instantly secured.

The Archbishop of Paris has directed the clergy to contradict the report that the Pope felicitated the King of Prussia.

The London Times exhorts the French people to consider what the attempt to defend Paris must cost, and urges them to consider almost any alternative. And defense of Paris cannot seriously defer its capture.

The fortifications of Luxembourg have been razed.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The German forces in France have undergone a partial reorganization, and, as reinforced and redistributed, will go into battle in the following order: The first army, under command of Gen. Steinmetz, is composed of the First, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Prussian army corps, amounting in all to 100,000 men and 28,000 cavalry.

The second army, under command of Prince Frederick Charles, composed of the second, third, fourth, tenth and twentieth Prussian army corps, the corps of Prussian guards, the Royal Saxon corps, and the division of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. This is the strongest of the three armies. It contains forty-eight regiments of infantry with three batteries to each, four regiments of infantry with two batteries to each, and thirty-four regiments of cavalry, which aggregate in round numbers 200,000 men and 600 guns.

The Third Army corps, commanded by the Crown Prince, is formed of two Bavarian Army corps, under Generals Tanr and Hartmann, containing each eight regiments of infantry, five battalions of riflemen and five regiments of cavalry, and one mixed corps of Baden troops. The Wurtemburg troops, commanded by Gen. Von Worder, and consisting of eight regiments of infantry, two battalions of riflemen, four regiments of cavalry and five batteries of artillery belonging to Wurtemburg, and six regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry and eight batteries of artillery belonging to Baden. Also the Fiftieth and Eleventh Prussian Army corps, containing sixteen regimenes of infantry, sixteen regiments of cavalry and thirty batteries of artillery.

The grand total of the German forces in France is five hundred and twenty thousand, divided into sixteen army corps. Up to this time three hundred thousand of the landwehr have entered Alsace and Loraine to invest and occupy places in the rear and relieve the regular soldiers of those duties, so they may join their own regiments in the front. Orders have been issued to disband the veteran reserves called out at the commencement of the war.

THE ST. LOUIS COTTON PRIZES.

Rules to be Observed in Making Entries.

[From the Democrat, 24th.]

Premiums amounting to five thousand dollars for cotton offered by the merchants, manufacturers and jobbers of St. Louis, to be awarded at the St. Louis Fair, commencing October 3d, and to continue six days:

NEW ORLEANS OR LONG STAPLE COTTON.	
Best bale	$500
Second best bale	300
Third best bale	200
Best two bales raised by one planter	400
Second best	250
UPLAND OR SHORT STAPLE COTTON.	
Best bale	500
Second best bale	300
Third best bale	200
Best two bales raised by one planter	400
Second best	250
MISSOURI COTTON.	
Best bale	400
Second best bale	200
Third best bale	100
SWEEPSTAKE.	
Best bale of cotton raised in the United States in 1870, embracing all classes except Sea Island	$1,000

RULES TO GOVERN COMMITTEE.

1. Awarding committees for each class to be not less than five nor more than nine in number. They will be selected with great care from various sections of the cotton region.

2. If an awarding committee is directly or indirectly interested in the award of a premium in the class in which he acted as a committeeman, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the department to withhold the premium until all the facts have been submitted to the general committee.

3. No one shall act on an awarding committee who is related to any person competing for a premium.

4. All entries for cotton must be made in the books of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, by letter or otherwise, on or before the first day of October, 1870, directed to G. O. Kalb, Secretary St. Louis Fair.

5. All cotton must be on the St. Louis Fair Grounds on or before Monday morning, October 3.

6. Cotton can only be entered to compete in first class, but all cotton can compete for the Sweepstake Premium if so entered.

7. Exhibitors must state distinctly for which class they desire to compete, and give the name, post-office, county and State of the producer.

8. Awarding committees will meet at the St. Louis Fair Grounds, on Wednesday, October 5, for the purpose of awarding the premiums.

9. Each bale of cotton must weigh at least 400 pounds; bales weighing less will not be accepted.

10 All subscribers will act as receiving merchants.

The following letter and abstract will show how our steamboat men feel upon this important subject. Their liberality as a class of men is well known, but in this instance cannot be surpassed; we challenge its equal:

OFFICE MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS PAC'T CO., August 20, 1870.

MR MILES SELLS: Please say to Mr. G. O. Kalb, Secretary of the St. Louis Fair, that the members of our board most cheerfully assented to your request, and I am instructed to pass free all judges selected to award the cotton premium. We also will carry without charge all cotton offered in competition for the premium. JOHN A. SCUDDER,
Pres't Memphis and St. Louis Packet Co.

Mr. John N. Bofinger, President St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company, Mr. W. R. Carter, President Carter Line of Red river packets, Mr. James J. Sylvester, Superintendent St. Louis and Arkansas Packet Company, have all agreed to transport awarding committees and cotton upon the same terms as the Memphis Packet Company.

☞ An infantry company having been called in a few days ago in Berlin, the Captain found there were eleven men over the number. He requested those who had the largest families to withdraw, and, after a dead pause, one man stepped forward and stated he had nine children, the youngest of them newly born, and no one to attend to his business for him. He was at once dismissed, but on the following morning he reappeared and told his officer that, as his wife was better and understood his trade, he was resolved to march with his regiment. The military authorities of Berlin are greatly embarrassed with the number of volunteers. One of the Berlin battalions having been summoned to the standards, 1,800 men presented themselves, instead of 1,000. The odd 800 were partly persons liable, indeed, to military service, but who had not been called in, and partly of volunteers from the new provinces who were not bound to serve. One feeling pervades all Germany.

WISSEMBOURG.

English and French Accounts of the Battle.

AN OBSTINATE FIGHT.

The correspondent of the London Standard, writing from Mayence under date of Aug. 5, closes his letter with the following description of the battle of Wissembourg, having obtained his information, as he says, from both German and French soldiers who were engaged in the contest:

"Wissembourg is a little town of 6,000 inhabitants, situated upon the Lauter, at the edge of the French frontier. It is a station upon the railway from Strasbourg to Mannheim. It is generally marked upon maps as a fortified town, but this is an error. The Wissembourg lines still exist, but are unarmed and are in a state of ruin. These lines were constructed by Marshal Villars, in 1705, during the Spanish war of succession. The best proof that they are not at present armed is that, although the Prussians have taken the town, the only gun they have captured is a small field piece. Had there been many guns in position, they must, of course, have fallen into their hands. Between Wissembourg and the Rhine the country is nearly a dead flat; to its left, however, it is broken up into hills, among which the Lauter, which above Wissembourg is a Bavarian stream, has its source. The hill immediately to the left of Wissembourg appears to be called Geisberg, though it is not marked by that name in the maps I have by me.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday, a French division estimated at 25,000 men, advanced from Wissembourg, crossed the Lauter, and attacked the Fifth and Eleventh corps d' armee of the Prussians which were stationed in or near Bergzabern in the Landau road. Here the fight raged with the greatest fury. Every orchard, every dwelling was contested with the most extreme obstinacy. The French chassepot committed the greatest destruction among the Prussian ranks at short distances; but I have not been able to hear whether the mitrailleuse was brought into action, or, if so, with what effect. The contest was a most obstinate one; the French claim that they were gaining ground, while the Prussians admit that the French fought with extreme and desperate bravery. At this time the Crown Prince moved the second Bavarian corps d' armee down behind the hill of Geisberg, probably as far as the village marked on the map as Lemb, which is about two miles distant from and a mile to the south of Wissembourg. Following the Lemb-Wissembourg road they crossed over Geisberg, and fell upon the rear of Wissembourg, capturing some 500 prisoners, the French tents and stores, and then attacked the French in the rear, these being, therefore, taken between two fires. Although taken by surprise, the French appear to have defended themselves with extreme gallantry, and contrived to retire from the field of action with the loss only of one four-pounder gun, of which the horses were killed. The Prussian officers speak in terms of high admiration of the gallantry of their enemies, and these return the compliment, speaking with special laudation of the Bavarians. How far this account is true, I know not, but it bears strong marks of likelihood on its face, and if *si non e vero*, is at least *ben trovato*. It is at least the connected story which I make out from a variety of statements. I admit that there is a weak point. It is difficult to see how the French, caught in so complete a trap, extricated themselves with the loss of so comparatively few prisoners and of one gun only. Driven off the road to their right they would have no road crossing the Lauter until they reached Lauterburg, close to the Rhine, a distance of seven or eight miles from Bergzabern, and which a beaten army could hardly accomplish in the face of a greatly more numerous enemy without the loss of many guns and prisoners. The more probable explanation appears to me that the Prussians, coming down from Geisberg, kept to the left of Wissembourg, and that the French remaining in Wissembourg kept them at bay till the French General was able to throw back his left wing to cover the lines of retreat for his right and center, in which case Wissembourg itself would not have fallen into the hands of the Bavarians until the French had passed through it. This, supposing the other portion of the narrative to have been correctly stated, would appear to have been the most probable course of events.

In respect to the number of troops engaged, except as to the broad fact that the French were greatly outnumbered, it would be difficult to form an opinion. The French force was stated at 25,000, but I have no means of judging of the accuracy of the statement. Upon the Prussian side, according to their own telegrams, three corps d'armee were engaged. The peace footing of each corps d'armee may be put roughly at 25,000 men, the war footing at 50,000, or, with the addition of the Landwehr, at nearly 100,000 men. At present it may be assumed that the strength of each corps is 50,000 men; but at the same time it is not probable that the whole force of each corps was engaged. If only half the strength of each corps was brought into action we should have a total of 75,000 men, in addition to which we know that a portion of the Guard was engaged, as the telegram mentioned the First Regiment of the Guard as having specially suffered. Making, therefore, every possible deduction, it is evident that the Prussians must have had a force engaged at least double that at which the French division is estimated. The action, therefore, although an undoubted French defeat, cannot be considered anything but creditable to French valor. All this is of course dependent upon the accuracy of the reports upon which my account of the battle is founded. At any rate, the strategy of the Crown Prince appears to have been brilliant, and it appears probable that the French will find themselves out-generaled throughout the campaign. As I am closing this, the news comes in that the fighting continues to-day; that the Prussians are following up their successes of yesterday, and that McMahon's divisions are in full retreat upon Saverne. It is also stated that the wounded in the next train will be the first victims of to-day's engagement."

The Patrie of Paris of the 6th instant describes Wissembourg as being only partially fortified, being surrounded only by some works which are connected with the lines of the Lauter. The town is situate rather more than half a mile from the frontier, on the road to Landau, and about twenty-seven miles northeast of Strasbourg, and forms a gorge which opens into the Rhenish plains to the south, and to the Vosges to the west. About two and one-half miles to the west, upon the road to Bitsche, is the hill called du Pigeonnier, which rises about 800 metres above the level of the sea, and about 700 above the valley of the Lauter, upon the banks of which Wissembourg is built. The ground from Wissembourg to this peak for about half a mile rises gently, and then suddenly, at the bend to the right which the road from Bitsche makes, the ascent becomes more steep, so that the road is necessarily winding. The road from the Col du Pigeonnier to Climbach runs through a woody country, easily defended, crosses the forest of Mundat, and, after running rather more than a mile beyond, reaches the little village of Climbach, which lies about 360 metres above the sea-level. The road then descends for upward of a mile to Lembach, where the elevation does not exceed 200 metres. It passes through the forest of Katzenthal, running in a small valley, and terminating at Bitsche, about forty kilometers distant from Wissembourg. The Patrie states that "a French officer, who was engaged in the vigorous resistance offered to the attack on Wissembourg by the Prussian army, wrote off immediately to reassure his relations of his safety. His letter, written in haste at the close of the engagement, confirms in every point the official telegram of the 5th of August:"

"The Prussians had massed their troops in the small forest which runs near the course of the Lauter, at the foot of the Vosges mountains. They had numerous regiments *echelonned* between Landau and Belligheim. For several days previously spies employed to reconnoiter had entered Weissenburg. It was in front of that town that the action was fought. The three regiments of the division of Gen. Douay, although very inferior in numbers (being about one to twelve), offered a protracted and heroic resistance to the bulk of the Prussian army, whose battalions, decimated by our bullets, were constantly replaced by fresh troops. Not being in sufficient force to repulse them completely, it became necessary, after a most fierce conflict, to return gradually toward the Col du Pigeonnier, in order to prevent the enemy from seizing the only passage of the Vosges which leads to Bitsche upon the other slope of those mountains. An impregnable citadel stands upon a rock which commands the town of Bitsche. The Prussians besieged it in vain in 1797. I have not sustained even a scratch. I do not yet know the exact number of the killed and wounded. It is, therefore, better to say nothing on the subject at present, that I may not exaggerate or diminish the true figures. But we have to deplore the loss of our brave Gen. Douay (Abel), which was revenged, I can assure you, by the heavy losses which the range and accuracy of our chassepots inflicted upon the enemy. It is a curious, but sad, coincidence that the 5th of August was the fete day of our general—St. Abel. We are told that a cannon was captured by the enemy. The following are the circumstances: The French artillerymen serving that piece had all been killed after the horses had been shot down and the wheels of the gun-carriage smashed to pieces by a shot. This gun thus abandoned to the enemy was retaken almost immediately afterward by our soldiers, and by them rendered unserviceable, but could not be removed because the wheels were broken. We hear, also, unhappily, that some prisoners were made by the Prussians. The moral condition of the troops who were engaged in the action is nevertheless excellent. They are burning to engage in a real fight, which cannot long be deferred, and to make the Prussians pay dearly for this trifling advantage, which they owe entirely to their greater numerical strength. Let us hope that Marshal McMahon will obtain a brilliant revenge, and that we shall speedily re-enter Weissenburg."

☞ Cardinal Cullen orders, by letter from Rome, that prayers be offered in the Catholic churches of Ireland for the success of the French arms. When the news reached Dublin the bands played the "Marseillaise" and "Garry Owen."

CRUSHING FRANCE.

A Review of the Past—"The Shriekers and Mutineers Once Drilled"—Warm Work for Prussia Probable.

[From the London Standard.]

A great military people like the French, in arms and prepared as they never were prepared before, at sea and on land, are not likely to succumb to a couple of disastrous fights. Paris is not quite taken yet, nor means to be taken, although the example of Austria's sudden collapse in 1866 has caused some perturbation in the uneasy French mind, and a levy en masse is ordered, a little prematurely perhaps. The Emperor has been too confident at the head of his brilliant army, which must have seemed to him as if it could conquer the world, and things have gone ill with him there is no doubt. But yet, after all, what has happened? Little more than a confirmation of certain contingencies anticipated in his own words. The soldiers of his army, he said, in effect, had their work cut out. They must expect checks and reverses incidental to a long and harassing campaign. It may seem strange—and it is strange—that the strategy of the Crown Prince, or his directing chief, was not in some degree anticipated. Prussian information has been better than French. Napoleon III., or rather a portion of his army, has been surprised from the very point where Napoleon I. once surprised the Germans. Rounds one and two have been won by Prussia in the shape of two knock-down blows to be scored against France. Round three may tell a different tale. If not, the French nation will only be so much the more angry and vehement, and bent on winning back some of the laurels lost. "Wonderful luck!" telegraphs the King of Prussia, in that odd dispatch of his, which, after doing honor to "luck" and to "Fritz," proceeds to "thank God for his mercy." Yes, the luck has been wonderful so far. But how about the actual state of affairs after the defeat of Frossard and McMahon? These victories were not won by the Prussians without great loss. It is reasonable to suppose that the army of the Crown Prince is somewhat disabled by its triumphs. If, then, the French divisions which have not yet been in action, including the Imperial Guard, should throw themselves suddenly upon him, they may ere long score one in the game in turn. There are three things open to the Emperor—concentration and falling back, in order to draw the enemy out of his somewhat masked position; an attack upon Prince Frederick Charles, leaving a comparatively small body of light troops to hold the Crown Prince in check; or a grand effort to annihilate the army of the Crown Prince before his cousin could join him with the large body of troops under his command. Which will it be? Whichever it is, France is not conquered. She may rise Antæus-like from the ground, after ten such defeats as those which have just occurred. She has done it before with the same antagonists and on the same ground.

Many of our readers cannot fail to revert in thought to the initiation of those wars which France may be said to have waged single-handed against combined Europe, beginning with the days of Lafayette, Rochambeau, and Dumourier, up to the time of the First Consul, when all the "luck" of Fritz, as he was then, had changed. This was about the time that the "Marseillaise" was first sung. France was then roused, and raised the very coffins of the dead for melting into balls. She need not do that now, but can afford to waste a goodly amount of lead in trying distances and what not. With regard to the elasticity and power of recovery of the French nation, bent on war but pressed to the last extremity, let us consider that period when Verdun capitulated to the allies in September, 1792, and not a single fortified place was left on the road to Paris. It was then that Dumourier seized upon the forest of Argonne wherein to maintain his ill-disciplined and well-nigh shattered force. It was then that he was reinforced by Bournonville and Duval, and from that date the giant contest may be said to have been inaugurated and maintained. Then camps were formed, and France rose, as it were, en masse. But even after that there was a time when, as Dumourier himself sais, "France was within a hairbreadth of destruction." It was when he retreated to the forest of St. Menehould, and part of his forces were beaten, and some even fled in a sudden panic as far as Rheims and Paris. But soon after the French armies were united again, and we begin to hear something of the early doings of Marshal Macdonald. In the end of October the allies evacuated France. Then came events upon events too complicated to follow, until the Duke of Brunswick fled over the Rhine; and the splendid combined force, which so nearly conquered France and crushed the Revolution, was in its turn actually threatened with dissolution. The next move was the invasion of Flanders with a French army of 100 000 men. The battle of Jamappes and the conquests of Flanders followed. It would be useless to prosecute this subject further than to show of what stuff the French nation was made when it had to organize a force in the very teeth of invasion. France was roused, and could not be conquered, and in resisting conquest she created those wonderful armies which defied nation after nation, and seemed bent on triumphing over the world. In the beginning of August, 1793, France commenced her campaign against the most formidable invading force that ever threatened the existence of a nation, looking at the comparative resources on either side. Before the end of the year the invaders were rolled back. Flanders had been overrun, Transalpine Savoy taken from Sardinia, and the great frontier town of Germany wrested from the empire. And this, as the historian says, was the "energy of popular enthusiasm." The army of France was nothing till it took the field. What was it at Arcola, some four years afterward? And at the inauspicious commencement, when France was invaded by Germany, a French province was in insurrection, and a portion of her nobility in the ranks of the invaders, and all was intestine faction, tumult and confusion through the realm.

Is this France of to-day the same nationality—the same people—the same blood and race? Now, she is prepared, armed, equipped, and drilled, as a nation has seldom been. She is making, in round numbers, 50,000 rifles a month; for arms cannot be improvised now a days. There is not time for that, unless on the part of a nation which has a Gladstone or a Cardwell at her helm. Is France, in her present training and condition, likely to succumb, as some would seem to suppose, to a couple of disasters and defeats, and the loss of a few thousand men? If so, she must have greatly degenerated since the days of Dumourier and Hoche, of Kellerman, Bournonville, Custine, Biron, and Lafayette; and yet she has seen some fighting since then. Those generals managed, with their disorganized and scattered forces, to hurl back, to begin with, an invading army of 112,000 men, fully equipped and armed to the perfection of those days, and consisting of fifty thousand Prussians, forty-five thousand Austrians, veterans from the Turkish wars, six thousand Hessians, and twelve thousand French *emigres*, which force was furnished with a splendid armament of artillery, heavy and light. If the Emperor himself were now personally to sustain a defeat, and his army be compelled to fall back, even on Chalons, for re-enforcements, we should not think the case very desperate after all. The King of Prussia's "luck" might change if the Prussians advanced into the interior of France. We should expect to see that noble lady, the Empress Eugenie, place herself at the head of the army of reserve and raise enthusiasm to a pitch it has certainly not yet reached. We can well imagine Paris to have been sorely astonished and wounded in its susceptibilities on the receipt of the news of disaster, when triumph was all that was expected from such an army as left its gates. But it is possible that Paris has wonderfully regained its equilibrium by this time and is setting its teeth in the firm anticipation of revenge. "In place of gasconading," to quote Carlyle, "a sort of desperation is threatening to supervene." There have been rumors and telegrams of mutiny in the French camp of reserves. We heed not this much, as we think of the words of the writer from whom we have just quoted. Dumourier has been haranguing his disorderly soldiers as much as Canrobert may more lately have done. "Patience, O Dumourier!" writes Carlyle; "this heap of shriekers, mutineers, were they once drilled and inured, will become a phalanxed mass of fighters with sinews of iron, who require only bread and gunpowder; very sons of fire, the adroitest, hastiest, hottest ever seen, perhaps, since Attila's time. They may conquer and overrun amazingly, much as that same Attila did."

If the whole French character be not changed, her soldiers, who are now in the highest state of efficiency the world has ever seen, are not likely to be either frightened or exterminated in a war of ten days, or ten months, by the forces of her ancient enemy, Prussia. It may be that neither nation can successfully invade the other, and that all we can look for from a protracted struggle will be the terrible penalties of war, more or less evenly levied upon both. That France is not yet conquered, or that her armies have practically suffered any great injury or loss, we are pretty well convinced. A great moral blow has been struck, and the insult must either be wiped out by an equivalent success, or a terrible reaction will set in after a due fit of despondency, and the whole nation will cry out "*Aux armes! Aux armes!*" but this time it will arise from itself and not follow the suggestions of Imperial policy and rule.

"The crowd at Paris is at present silent and downcast—the women weep. But a portion demands arms against the invader." Such was the state of things yesterday. It is ominous of action and of rage. To-day the Prussians may be enthusiastic, singing again a "*Chant du depart*," whether or not the fortune of war has changed.

☞ A corrrespondent of the Cologne Gazette says that those who have observed the slight skirmishes on the frontier state that the French soldiers opened the boxes of their rifles and spat into them before almost every shot. "If this be the case," he continues, "it is a bad sign for the celebrated Chassepots, which are now really first put to the test, in spite of the 'wonders' they did in some charges at Magenta. Our rifles have passed through their age of wonders, and we shall be content if they do their duty. From what I have seen in these small encounters, I am inclined to believe that, on account of the haste with which they shoot, and the great distance at which they fire, the French soldiers will exhaust their ammunition before ours get thoroughly warm." He believes the Germans will economize their ammunition better, aim more quietly, and wait till they get nearer to the enemy. "If the mitrailleuse be placed as as great a distance from us as the riflemen, all we shall have to fear from it will be a great havoc among the skylarks."

HANDS OFF.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States.

NEUTRALITY MUST BE PRESERVED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation:

WHEREAS, A state of war unhappily exists between France on the one side and the North German Confederation and its allies on the other side; and

Whereas, The United States are on terms of friendship and amity with all the contending powers and with the persons inhabiting their dominions; and

Whereas, Great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of said belligerents and carry on commerce, trade or other business pursuits therein, protected by the faith of treaties; and

Whereas, Great numbers of subjects or citizens of each of said belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carry on commerce, trade or other business pursuits therein; and

Whereas, The laws of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose on all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, and of their citizens and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws and in order that all persons being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the laws of nations, may be thus prevented from an unintentional violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1818, commonly known as the neutrality act, the following acts are forbidden to be done under severe penalties within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:

First—Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of said belligerents by land or sea against the other belligerent.

Second—Enlisting or entering into service of either of said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

Third—Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself into service of either of said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4th. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5th. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to enter into service as before said.

6th. Retaining another person to go beyond the United States, with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

7th. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered to service as before said. But the said restriction is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent, who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped, and such vessel of war enlist or enter himself or hire another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerents on board such vessel of war if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.

8th. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel be employed in the service of either of said belligerents.

9th. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel, to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10th. Increasing or augmenting, procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship-of-war, cruiser or other armed vessel which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship-of-war, cruiser, or other vessel in the service of either said belligerents or belonging to subjects or citizens of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of larger calibre, etc., or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot, or providing or preparing means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory of either of said belligerents.

And I further declare and proclaim, that by the 19th article of the treaty of amity and commerce, which was concluded between his majesty, the King of Prussia, and the United States, on the 11th day of July, 1799, which article was revived by the treaty of May 1st, 1828, between the same parties, and is still in force, it was agreed that the vessels of war, public and private of both parties, shall carry freely, wheresoever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of admiralty of the customs or any others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process when they come to and enter ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show.

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the Government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederation at Washington, that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by ships of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, without regard to reciprocity; and I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the Government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French at Washington that orders have been given that, in the conduct of the war, the commanders of the French forces on land and on the seas shall scrupulously observe toward neutral powers the rules of international law, and that they shall strictly adhere to the principles set forth in the declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856; that is to say:

1st. That privateering is and remains abolished.

2d. That the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, except contraband of war.

3d. That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

4th. That a blockade in order to be binding must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

And that although the United States have not adhered to the declaration of 1856, the vessels of her Majesty will not seize enemy's property found on board of a vessel of the United States; provided that the property is not contraband of war. And I do further declare and proclaim, that the statutes of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States shall take part directly or indirectly in said war, but shall remain at peace with each of said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that whatever privileges shall be accorded to one belligerent within ports of the United States shall be in like manner accorded to the other.

And I do hereby enjoin all good citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby warn all persons citizens of the United States, and all persons residing within their territory or jurisdiction, that, while the free and full expression of sympathies, in public and private, is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within their jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war, yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war, without incurring risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this Government who may misconduct themselves on the premises do so at their peril and that they can in no way obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

Signed, U. S. GRANT.
By the President
HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

European Wars of the Past.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]

The numbers enlisted in the present war, by the way, are curiously suggestive of the fact that the world is getting no better fast when compared with the numbers engaged in former European wars.

At Marengo (1800) there were 28,000 French and 30,000 Austrians; 13,000 killed or wounded.

At Austerlitz, 90,000 French, 80 000 Austrians and Russians; 23,000 killed or wounded.

At Jena, 100 000 French, 100,000 Prussians; 34,000 killed or wounded.

At Wagram, 150,000 French, 130,000 Austrians; 24,000 killed or wounded.

At Borodino, 125,000 French, 125,000 Russians; 80,000 killed or wounded.

At Leipsic, 200,000 French, 280,000 allies 50,000 killed or wounded.

At Waterloo, 70,000 French, 60,000 English; 15,000 killed or wounded.

At Solferino, 135,000 French and Sardinians, 130,000 Austrians; 27,000 killed or wounded.

At Konigsratz, 200,000 Prussians, 200,000 Austrians and Saxons; 28,000 killed or wounded.

In the present war there are already engaged 800,000, of which the majority by 50,000 or more are on the Prussian side. At this moment Prussia has very nearly a million available (armed) men, including garrisons, &c., and no doubt France can, under stress, get nearly the same number. But unquestionably the late Prussian conquests have made Prussia a more round forty millions of population than France.

☞ A 5,000-ton haystack is announced as an agricultural wonder in Illinois.

THE LABOR C[illegible]

Its Personnel by a [illegible]

[Correspondence N. Y. [illegible]]

Some of the most prominent [illegible] at Philadelphia are not born [illegible] occurred to me yesterday [illegible] be no voice has been heard [illegible] proclaiming its Irish nationa[illegible] am able to learn, there is not [illegible] to be found among the [illegible] present. The rather musical [illegible] McLean, of Boston, [illegible] by a strong Scotch accent [illegible] representing 30,000 Penn[illegible] occasional proof of his [illegible] birth. The German [illegible] fluence. As a rule they [illegible] the ability they display, and the [illegible] the question at issue they [illegible] number six or seven. The men [illegible] favor of distinct political action [illegible] dent—Alexander Troup, of your [illegible] Massachusetts delegation, the [illegible] those who may be termed [illegible] gates. I do not doubt that [illegible] majority who came here [illegible] assuming such a position [illegible] queer outside doctrinaires [illegible] to be workingmen, in the [illegible] ance of the term. These [illegible] ally ride the money hobby, and [illegible] plans would undoubtedly [illegible] purity if ever put into practical [illegible] There is undoubtedly much [illegible] and character in this Congress [illegible] culty is that, like the President [illegible] cumstances have prevented [illegible] from becoming well informed [illegible] culture which would probably [illegible] them prominent. It is a known [illegible] that adds bitterness to [illegible] quality the existence of which [illegible] ed spectator will for a second [illegible] most revolutionary in its [illegible] earnestness of the members [illegible] Congress as a body exceed[illegible] matic, and unfairly impatient [illegible] minority. There has been exhibited [illegible] deal of determination to choke off all [illegible] discussion. It almost succeeded, but [illegible] day the financial and money policy [illegible] in the platform got a severe and [illegible] heard overhauling. I am disposed [illegible] that the impatience exhibited by the [illegible] toward the minority springs [illegible] abnormal fear of the presence [illegible] of political agents, representing [illegible] great parties, and a determination [illegible] understood that they at least have [illegible] Among the minority are a few [illegible] men. The land question has brought [illegible] new men into the Congress and [illegible] new elements, the importance of [illegible] them—many do not seem to appreciate.

Let Them Alone.

[From the Lex[illegible]]

"Let the negroes alone," says [illegible] man, and we concur in the suggestion. [illegible] negroes are let alone, they will make [illegible] quiet laborers, but it is the continual [illegible] ing at them by Radical orators that [illegible] ages and emboldens them to make the [illegible] offensive. All spring and summer the [illegible] were drilling and marching at night, [illegible] so demonstrative and boisterous as [illegible] quiet and peaceable citizens. We [illegible] them on Cheapside, opposite our office, [illegible] night, shouting and yelling like savages [illegible] until the military organizations were [illegible] by the whites the town was [illegible] their mercy. These organizations [illegible] made for fun, nor is the drill a [illegible] the young men who compose them [illegible] a sense of duty, and because they [illegible] town was in danger. And so [illegible] most every citizen believes that [illegible] saved from infinite harm by letting [illegible] groes see that there was a force [illegible] ish them for any outrages which [illegible] commit. No men ever behaved [illegible] in a more orderly and quiet manner [illegible] done our citizen soldiery. To this [illegible] citizen will bear his testimony. We [illegible] expect partisans to be as candid, but [illegible] captious cannot point out a single [illegible] indiscretion practiced by a single [illegible] any of the companies. Compare the [illegible] duct with Colonel Kirk's North Carolina [illegible] litia, or with the militia in Missouri [illegible] deed, in any of the States where it [illegible] organized on a loyal basis. They [illegible] as a restraint upon the negroes who [illegible] accustomed to a restraining power [illegible] lives, and this is never more [illegible] when they are stuffed up with [illegible] political demagogues, who wish to [illegible] vantage of their simplicity and ignorance [illegible] the Radicals will let them alone [illegible] will trouble them.

A Resolution That Was Not A[illegible]

[From the Lexington Observer and [illegible]]

A number of Radical white [illegible] groes met together in the court-house [illegible] city last Wednesday. Of course [illegible] solved" very extensively—no one [illegible] them to meet without doing [illegible] kind—and among their resolves they [illegible] as follows:

Resolved, That we fully indorse the [illegible] the Congressional committee in its [illegible] cure a fair election in November, and [illegible] mination to ask for United States troops [illegible] present partisan militia is not disorga[illegible]

The following resolution, which [illegible] to have adopted unanimously, was [illegible] offered, viz:

Resolved, That we are determined [illegible] ards to carry out our desperate and [illegible] signs in Kentucky, peaceably, if we can [illegible] forcibly if we must. If we cannot [illegible] ery and fraud we will do it by [illegible] ling and ignorant tools, the negroes [illegible] violence and blood, and by calling [illegible] States soldiers to guard the polls and [illegible] cent white men from voting the Democratic [illegible] at the November election. In order to [illegible] plish our designs and gain offices [illegible] will not hesitate to throw our State [illegible] condition of anarchy, and have her [illegible] al troops, scalawags, and carpet-baggers [illegible] thus set her progress and prosperity [illegible] least twenty years. We know that [illegible] sure and complete, will overtake us [illegible] we are resolved to enjoy ourselves while [illegible]

The Great Fires in Canada.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 24.—Heavy [illegible] are raging in the woods along the [illegible] New Brunswick and the main [illegible] Andrew were last night illu[illegible] surrounding fires. Several [illegible] lotte, Canada, also suffered [illegible]

OTTAWA, August 24.—Large [illegible] subscribed here for the relief [illegible] the late fires and the government [illegible] ably grant assistance. [illegible] people are living under [illegible] government.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—Im[illegible] raging in the woods back [illegible] Ashton. The village was [illegible] down trees to make a gap between [illegible] and the village. The devastation [illegible] tween Ashton and Statesville [illegible] two houses are left unburned.

☞ The following are the nomina[illegible] Congress thus far made by both [illegible] diana, with the majority in each [illegible] Congress in 1868: First District, [illegible] Gooding, Republican; W. H. Nibla[illegible] crat; Democratic majority, 1,4[illegible] District, George W. Carr, Republi[illegible] Kerr, Democrat; Democratic majority [illegible] Third District, H. R. Pritchard, Re[illegible] W. S. Holman, Democrat; Democratic ma[illegible] ity, 765. Fourth District, J. M. W[illegible] publican; D. S. Gooding, Democrat; [illegible] can majority, 116. Fifth District, J[illegible] burn, Republican; Thomas Cottrell [illegible] crat; Republican majority, 1,0[illegible] trict, Moses F. Dunn, Republican; [illegible] Voorhees, Democrat; Democratic [illegible] 128. Seventh District, Lewis W[illegible] publican; M. D. Manson, Democrat; [illegible] can majority, 457. Eighth District [illegible] Tyner, Republican; W. C. Mercer, De[illegible] Republican majority, 2 287. Ninth D[illegible] J. P. C. Shanks, Republican; John C[illegible] Democrat; Republican majority, [illegible] District, William Williams, Republican [illegible] Hascall, Democrat; Republican ma[illegible] 2,323. Eleventh District, Jasper Packard [illegible] publican; S. J. Anthony, Democrat; Re[illegible] can majority, 1,221.

☞ The people want live issues, and [illegible] upon these only that the Democracy [illegible] umph, and upon these it can triumph [illegible] administration, corruption and incompe[illegible] in the public service; burdensome and [illegible] essary taxation; oppressive and [illegible] tariff and rotten revenue system [illegible] the questions which affect every citizen [illegible] it is with reference to these, and not with [illegible] erence to the Fifteenth amendment, or [illegible] African in any aspect, that appeal should be [illegible] made to every voter.—[Chicago Times.

☞ A gentleman of Stamford, Conn[illegible] raising a crop of cotton with every pros[illegible] of success. It is not very extensive, but it [illegible] illustrates perfectly the tropical nature of the [illegible] present summer, even to the cool shades of [illegible] bleak New England. The seed of this cotton [illegible] was sown in a hot-bed in April, and the plants [illegible] were set out about the middle of May. [illegible] flowers appeared long ago, and the bolls [illegible] already fully formed. More promising [illegible] cannot now be seen in Georgia.

☞ A correspondent, traveling in Ca[illegible] says that in the vicinity of Q[illegible] shanties fronting on small farms, [illegible] which the city is mostly supplied [illegible] stables, the women doing the field work [illegible] cradling the grain, while stalwart men [illegible] doors, rocking the baby-cradle and [illegible] pipes. "How think you," he adds, [illegible] Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony [illegible] this kind of woman's rights?"

☞ They mix things considerably [illegible] A man tailor may be seen [illegible] at a lady's dress for about sixty cents [illegible] and a washwoman will wash and iron [illegible] clothes at three dollars a hundred [illegible] boatman's wife may be seen tugging [illegible] oar or handling the sails like a man, [illegible] too, with a baby on her shoulders.

☞ A long continued drouth in New [illegible] land recalls the story of a minister [illegible] Hampshire, who prayed for rain in this [illegible] ion: "O, Lord, we pray for rain! Not a [illegible] drivin' rain, such as harrers up the face of [illegible] tur, but a drizzlin', sozzlin' rain, such as [illegible] all day and pretty much all night."

☞ Vaccination is not compulsory in [illegible] sia, nor would it seem to be very general[illegible] ticed voluntarily. The result is [illegible] fact that 10,350,000 persons have [illegible] small-pox in that country during the last [illegible] enty years.

☞ To what extremities the [illegible] punster is sometimes driven may be seen [illegible] the following: Consider the house a [illegible] consider the house a shelter; consider [illegible] house a horse; and then, O then, consider [illegible] Housatonic!

☞ A curious freak of nature [illegible] in front of a house in Norwich. A [illegible] has overgrown a small elm tree [illegible] manner as to droop entirely over it [illegible] a natural umbrella.

☞ It is estimated that America [illegible] productive power is fully [illegible] able to feed four times as many [illegible] there are now on the face of the [illegible]

☞ The important question [illegible] side a gentleman on horseback [illegible] when riding with a lady [illegible] therefore it is safe to take [illegible]

☞ Prayers are offered in [illegible] French synagogues for [illegible] perial army. The Je[illegible] the patriotic of Fr[illegible]

[Courier]-Journal.

... WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

...-JOURNAL is mailed to subscri-... rates:

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.
A Large Forty-column Newspaper.
... one year ... $2 00
... six months ... 1 25
... copies, one year, each ... 1 75
... copies, one year, each ... 1 65
... and over, one year, each ... 1 50

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.
A Large Forty-column Newspaper.
... subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable ... To News Agents, three cents per ...
... $12 00
... 6 00
... 3 25
... 1 25

ADVERTISING.
... of advertisements in the WEEK-... will be received at 25 cents ... insertion. No abatement for length ... advertisement for less than one dol-...

...AD, of the Cincinnati Com-... from Luxembourg, on ... his paper as follows: ... battle of Gravelotte ... King of Prussia, ... and General SHERIDAN ... It was the third great ... the road from Metz to Paris. ... *were outnumbered and beaten ... the walls of Metz. The slaughter on ... sides was horrible. I walked seven miles ... fields strewn thick with dead men ... horses.* The lines of battle were ...rked with dead in heaps."

The Iowa Democracy, having repudiated ... leadership of HENRY CLAY DEAN and ...ganized upon a live platform to give the ...dicals something like a real battle, a ...d-hot journal called the Copperhead re-...diates the Democratic platform as "a ...tch of silly stuff not worth the paper it ... written on." We find a long article ... it copied by the Radical organ of ...wa. In this article it makes open war ... the Democratic organization of that ...te because the convention had voted ...own certain abstractions which Mr. DEAN ... long expounded with great eloquence ... little effect from many a stump in ...wa. The article winds up with this dec-...ration of war:

Satisfied that the honest Democracy of the State of Iowa will sustain the position we have taken in this matter, we feel encouraged to still combat the pernicious faction which now usurps control of our organization.

This is the spirit of the red-hots every-...where—rule the party or break it up. For ... platform which is not a reprint of HENRY CLAY DEAN's anti-war speeches ...the Copperhead would not give a pipe-full ... Kentucky tobacco. Unless dead issues ... resurrected for the benefit of a few ...te-diluvian orators it cares not whether CÆSAR or POMPEY reigns. If the Copper-...head and all other papers like it will fol-...low their great leaders, LOGAN and BUT-...LER and BRICK POMEROY's managing editor, over into the Radical party at once they will thus render some little ...compensation for the injury their advocacy has inflicted on the Democratic party.

The Two Parties.

Each of the two great parties is trying to fasten the stigma of ultraism on the other. The Democrats are trying to make it appear that the Republicans are radical. The Republicans are trying to make it appear that the Democrats are ...

What is the meaning of this? Does it not imply that both regard the temper of the people as moderate and pacific? It certainly does this, or nothing.

But the Democrats have an obvious advantage over the Republicans. The Democrats, in proof of their charge, can point to Radical measures the most recent and outrageous. The Republicans, in proof of their charge, can only produce a few quotations, that are really meaningless, out of obscure Democratic newspapers.

Nor is this all. The Democrats have a motive to *act* liberal as well as to *talk* liberal. They can only succeed by a consolidation of all the moderate elements of the country and are bound to ignore antecedents of every sort. The Republicans have no such motive. They are in power and their sole hope of keeping in is the preservation of rigid party discipline, which is, in its nature, illiberal and proscriptive. They cannot afford to act liberally, to ignore antecedents, to invite recruits from among those they have persecuted, and their liberal talk, like the sound and fury of the Bourbons of Democracy, signifies nothing.

Partisan necessity will force the Republicans to become more radical. Political necessity will force the Democrats to become more liberal. Thus, in both cases, habit will grow into second nature, and, if the one party start out liberal and the other illiberal, the situation will force them to change places before the journey is ended.

This, however, is not the case. The Democratic party, chastened by misfortune and out of power and augmented by good men of every antecedent, is absolutely liberal to-day. The Republican party, emboldened by success and despotic by reason of power long maintained at the point of the bayonet, is essentially illiberal. The Democratic party has both the argument and the situation on the Republican party, and will grow stronger as it grows more confident in national faith. The Republican party, led by veterans who are used to the groove in which they have been running so long, will increase its disorders and exactions as they grow eager and desperate before the approach of danger. They have held power so long that they think they own it and have a right to it as a sort of perpetuity. For years they have considered loyalty and Radicalism as synonymous. Hence Radicalism can neither cast its shell nor disgorge its spirit. It is a war party, a party with war habits and warlike songs and ways and impulses and purposes, a party which has had its day—and is as unfit for the needs of peace as GRANT is unfit to be President.

GRANT was a successful soldier; but he makes a poor President.

The Republican party was a good enough war party, but it has proved itself a poor peace-maker. The country wants a change because it wants peace, and, as the Republicans recognize this, they are trying to show a moderation they have never displayed and never can and never will carry ...

The sham will not answer. Neither will its fellow sham, that the Democracy is red-hot and obsolete, serve the purpose for which it is designed. The only color it has is furnished from the glare of two or three little red-hot furnaces. But these will grow cold and dark before the next national campaign and leave the Republicans nothing but their own bad record to defend and worthless promises to mortgage.

The people know that reforms must come from themselves; that the politicians never reform anything unless pressed by popular clamor; that parties in power always refuse to concede reform except at the ballot-box.

The people mean reform. They mean peace. They cannot trust the Republicans, who have made so many failures and broken so many pledges. They can trust the Democrats and they will.

There are reasons for it.

☞ It is said that the young woman who reports the races and stock sales for the New York Times "wears a black and white petticoat, with the white stripes running diagonally across." To show how far superior this journal is to the Times in point of æsthetic taste, it is only necessary to say that we yesterday discharged and turned over to the police a very efficient reporter whose only crime was the wearing of a calico shirt with the stripes running diagonally across.

☞ While at Chicago the other day, General GRANT paid a visit to the watch ... at Elgin. The chronometer, an ..., no doubt, will be forwarded ... President by express.

The Texas Petition.

There is a great triumph awaiting the consolidationists in Congress—a proud realization of their imperial dreams. When they meet again they will have the satisfaction of finding the American Congress converted into a Roman Senate, to receive the humble petition of a conquered district that was once a free Republic, but is now compelled to protest against pro-consular rapacity and tyranny, and to sue in *forma pauperis* for that republican form of government which the Constitution says "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union."

No State in the South has been more submissive and tractable under the process of reconstruction than Texas. She is filling up rapidly with immigrants from all parts of the North and from Europe. She exported last year 280,000 bales of cotton, 2,000,000 of beef-cattle, 1,000,000 of hides, 5,000,000 pounds of wool, besides other products, amounting altogether to $50,000,000 in value. Anxious to be rid of military rule and to establish a State government that might foster the development of her unparalleled resources, she accepted the State officials designated as favored by the government at Washington, and over 40,000 white voters, who could not indorse their politics, stood silent that they might be elected. No sooner had the new Legislature met than it proceeded, by expulsions and arrests for pretended contempt, to obtain power, by means of which laws were passed that make the Governor the most despotic sovereign that ever ruled on American soil. The State constitution was utterly ignored, and the lives and property of the citizens were placed at the mercy of the Governor. Against these acts and the intolerable oppressions of which they are the forerunners, the people of the State—Democrats and Conservative Republicans alike—are appealing to Congress for protection. A petition to that effect, headed by the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee and many other gentlemen prominent in both parties, is now circulating through the State.

This petition is the most affecting recital that has yet appeared in American politics—far more so than any petition our fathers ever sent to the British Parliament. It protests chiefly against a militia law which enables the Governor to suspend all the functions of civil government and rule the State with drum-head courts-martial; against the establishment of a *gens d'armerie* system empowered to make arrests all over the State at the Governor's command; against enabling acts by means of which the Governor has personal control over every official in the State; against registration and election laws designed to perpetuate the power of an oligarchy, and against corrupt legislation which makes the new State government cost the people $10,000,000 annually when their former State expenses have averaged about $800,000.

Under the militia law, which creates a State guard and a reserve militia, the Governor is the commander of the military forces of the State; he appoints all the officers; he selects even the privates of the State guard; he disburses without check or limit all the funds arising under the bill, which will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, as thousands of the people will pay even the enormous exemption of fifteen dollars per annum to avoid military service; he can declare martial law, and suspend the laws upon a breach of the peace, *or imminent danger thereof;* he can, at his discretion, levy and assess taxes in whole or in part upon any county upon which he may inflict martial law, and collect and disburse the same at his own will; he can try and execute the free citizens of the State by courts-martial and military commissions composed of his own creatures; he can depose judges; he can suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and make civil officers subservient to the military, and this military not drawn from the body of the people but selected, officers and privates by himself.

The State police act establishes, in connection with the militia system, the most enormous engine for black-mailing, badgering and harassing a people that ever accompanied a civilized despotism. Two hundred and twenty-five privates, paid $60 per month, and a retinue of officers, whose pay ranges up to $125 per month, constitute this force. Besides regular pay, they are allowed mileage, &c. We find by reading the police act, that these men may be employed as detectives, and are responsible only to the Governor; that they are invested with the authority belonging to all peace officers, thus making them judicial as well as executive; that their jurisdiction is co-extensive with the State, and that they can act independently of and in spite of the local peace officers. There is also another, insidious power conferred upon the Executive in this act in making all the executive officers of the counties and municipalities of the State a part of this force and directly responsible to the Executive, and their tenure of office dependent on his will. Whilst the standing army act gives the Executive regal power over the civil liberties of the people, this act destroys the sacredness of the household by permitting him to send broadcast through the land a band of spies and detectives to worm themselves into the confidence of men and drag them off to prison.

We have not space to portray all the hideous machinery of this Texas despotism. We believe that it is the most heinous legislation that ever menaced the freedom and peace of any people outside of Asia. The rest is all of a piece with that we give above. The "enabling act," so-called, ignores all constitutions, State and Federal, and makes all the civil officers of the State dependent upon the nod and beck of the Governor. The election laws give him and the adventurers about him ample power to prolong their sway in spite of that popular disgust which he is armed to punish. Another bill is about to be enacted to disarm the people and prohibit their right to bear arms, except in certain frontier counties to be designated by Executive proclamation, and then only under a license to be regularly issued under seal by the district clerk after the model of monarchical countries. There are acts requiring compulsory printing for the support of thirty-five official organs designated by the Executive and a host of Executive appointees provided with perquisites and rights of plunder. Altogether his Majesty of Texas is the best fortified monarch in the world so far as subservient legislation, patronage, irresponsible power, standing armies, and secret *gens d'armes* of multifarious powers can serve his turn.

This is a specimen of the government which the Radicals sustain in the South. The extension of such a system all over the United States is the direct tendency of their policy, its inevitable result, unless the American people foresee the danger in time and apply the remedy.

☞ A letter from Cleveland says: "The Mississippi State Senator who married a negro, and who is spending the honeymoon here, seems to be really in love with his wife; but how long before that love will fade?" It is not likely to fade at all—it is dyed in the wool.

☞ "The returns from the Boston public baths show that there were nearly half a million bathers in July." And yet some of the people up there profess to be surprised that Boston harbor is not more than half as deep as it was about the last of June.

☞ Among the glittering gewgaws Commissioner PARKER has purchased in New York for the Indians are ten thousand hatchets. The number of patent scalping-knives is not given.

Kentucky University.

Kentucky University has a biography more interesting than that of the hero in some novels, and its character as an educational institution is marked with original and striking traits. Fifteen years ago Mr. JOHN B. BOWMAN, a farmer of Mercer county, Ky., and a graduate of Bacon College, resolved, though a young man, to devote his life to the founding of a great institution accessible to the poor young men of the country and so endowed as to place within their reach the best facilities for all kinds of literary, scientific and professional training. The idea of founding a great free university for young men appeared at that time like the project of a dreamer, and could only be realized by the efforts of some one willing to devote himself to the work with unquailing faith in its success. Mr. BOWMAN has ever since worked at his project with a vigilant energy and fertility of resource that have surmounted all obstacles, improved every opportunity and placed upon a foundation of safe and progressive prosperity an institution that already stands among the universities of the world like a young giant full of iron nerve and modern life among the corpulent and drowsy elders of his family.

To provide ample grounds, buildings, libraries, museums, apparatus, endowments, prize funds and secure the services of eminent and devoted professors, Mr. BOWMAN first set out to obtain as the corner-stone of the enterprise an endowment fund of a half million of dollars. He sought to obtain this amount, and at the same time to enlist the interest and sympathy of the people in his success, by a financial scheme of novel conception which has worked like a charm. In 1856 he began to canvass for stock subscriptions, and during his first one hundred and fifty days of actual labor he obtained $150,000 in notes, chiefly on the substantial farmers of Kentucky. These notes were made payable in easy installments, and the principal when collected was safely invested. A certificate of stock was issued to each subscriber, with coupons attached, bearing value equal to one year's tuition, and made transferable. The coupons were redeemable in tuition only, so that the stock, without interest, would be gradually refunded to the subscriber. Thus, while the capital subscribed was refunded in the form of tuition, it remained in the form of cash as the permanent endowment, the interest of which would pay the expenses of the institution. In the course of a few years the coupons would all be redeemed and the endowment and tuition funds would be free and unincumbered.

When the endowment had reached a sum sufficient to warrant a beginning a liberal charter was obtained, and a college of arts, with nearly two hundred students, was opened in Bacon College buildings at Harrodsburg in 1859, and the means soon raised to furnish it with a complete outfit of chemical and philosophical apparatus. Repeated efforts to obtain the Harrodsburg Springs property failed. The war came on and suspended the work of increasing the endowment. But, though opposing armies were encamped around the buildings and these were finally taken as hospitals for the sick and wounded, not a dollar was lost and not a week's suspension of college exercises took place during this period. Mr. BOWMAN continued to collect and invest the funds subscribed and to give his labor to the institution not only without charge but at the sacrifice of his own pecuniary interests.

Next the college buildings, with all the libraries and apparatus, were destroyed by fire, and it became necessary to select a new location. The trustees of Transylvania University, at Lexington, intimated a willingness to convey the grounds and buildings of that institution to the curators of Kentucky University on the condition of its removal to Lexington. While Mr. BOWMAN and a committee of the curators were meeting in Frankfort in January, 1865, to consider this proposition, the Legislature took up for consideration the proposition of Congress to grant Kentucky 330,000 acres of land for the purpose of agricultural and mechanical education. The State, with a heavy debt upon her, in the midst of the war, was not prepared to accept the grant with the conditions imposed and the munificent provision of Congress seemed likely to be lost to Kentucky. Propositions to accept the grant and furnish the necessary grounds and buildings and thus meet the conditions of this new and difficult educational problem were invited by the Legislature. At this juncture Mr. BOWMAN, believing that his own plans and efforts in behalf of education were in strict harmony with the highest interests of the State, came forward and on his own individual responsibility proposed to consolidate into one great institution the university at Harrodsburg, Transylvania University and the Agricultural College and to locate the whole at Lexington. He further proposed if this consolidation should be effected to provide an experimental farm and all the requisite buildings and to furnish gratuitous instruction to three hundred students to be selected by the State; and he furthermore guaranteed that the board of curators would carry out in the agricultural department the intent of the act of Congress encouraging the education of the industrial classes.

A bill to this effect was accordingly drawn up and after a long and animated discussion in the General Assembly it was passed by a large majority; and Kentucky University was removed to Lexington, the grounds, buildings and endowment of Transylvania University were formally transferred to the board of curators and the State Agricultural College was made a part of the university. The capital of the institution now exceeded half a million of dollars.

Mr. BOWMAN raised $100,000 in Lexington, and in 1866 purchased for the permanent site of the Kentucky University, "Ashland," the homestead of HENRY CLAY, and the adjoining estate of "Woodlands," which extends within the city limits of Lexington. Upon this tract of 433 acres of unsurpassed beauty and fertility are now to be found, besides the old mansions and offices pertaining to the Clay and Irwin estates, numerous new club-houses, dormitories, machine-shops, ornamental and experimental grounds, gardens, orchards, nurseries, vineyards, propagating-houses, green-houses, arboreta, large libraries, museums, laboratories, and all the accessories to every kind of educational training. The endowment and the real estate together reach a cash value of about $800,000, and last year the matriculants numbered over 800.

The colleges of the University are seven, to-wit: The College of Science, Literature and Arts. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky. The College of the Bible. The Normal College. The Commercial College. The College of Law, The College of Medicine.

While the course of study and instruction in each college is full and complete, yet the four first named above are so associated that a student regularly matriculated in any one of them may have the benefit of instruction in the others without additional charge for tuition.

The several colleges thus associated furnish the most liberal provisions for education, whether collegiate or professional, general or special, and that, too, without the expense and embarrassments that would result from a duplication of professorships. If a young man desires to pursue a classical course exclusively, he can do so, and receive a certificate of graduation for the same. It he desires to devote himself to science or arts, to receive a good commercial and business education, to graduate as a civil engineer, or to study mining or any other specialty, he will enjoy the like facilities without additional expense. Should a student desire to reduce the ordinary expenses of board and tuition, the Agricultural College presents to him the opportunity for laboring, at a reasonable compensation, on the college farm, or in the mechanical shops while he is receiving thorough instruction in science and literature.

Three young men, properly prepared and to be selected by a majority of the Justices of the Peace from each representative district of Kentucky, are entitled to tuition free of charge. In accordance with the act of Congress granting the land scrip, regular instruction is given to the students of the A. and M. College in infantry drill, military discipline and police. The uniform is of cadet-gray cloth. Tuition, janitor's and dormitory fees per session of nine months cost pay students $40, and boarding in clubs or private families is cheap. The discipline is excellent and the instruction in every department thorough, being in charge of a very large corps of eminent professors and instructors. An examination of all the details of study, discipline and organization, as set forth in the catalogue, justifies the hope that Kentucky University will soon eclipse the ancient fame of old Transylvania and be recognized as the greatest seat of learning in the Mississippi Valley.

A Horse of Another Color.

The New York Times declares that our effort to nationalize and liberalize the Democratic elements has been attended with sundry manifestations of success; but it regards these as mere surface indications, and thinks that, in spite of our preaching and teaching, the Bourbonism of Democracy will remain in the ascendant, as a matter of fact, and that upon all essential points it will continue to rule the party.

That our fight against ignorance and error and in behalf of free opinions and a national, broad-minded and patriotic spirit has resulted in the most sudden and surprising development of liberalism is sufficiently obvious. But the Times is mistaken in characterizing the response which we have stirred up as superficial and politic, and it gives us more than our due when it speaks of our course as bold and hazardous. It is never hazardous to speak the truth, and we are disposed to claim no especial courage for having made an earnest and industrious rather than a bold effort to awaken and arouse that dormant love of country in the hearts of our fellow-citizens which disasters and oppressions have so long silenced. The people of the South, as a class, are plain people. They love their country. They have not forgotten the lessons left by the founders of the Government. But a party is in power whose mission seems to have been the erasure of all the old land-marks from the popular mind, the obliteration of all the old law-marks from the popular sight, the overthrow of all the old patriotic sentiments from the popular bosom. They have made the flag, which so many Southern men have followed, a symbol of persecution. They have altered the Constitution by violence and fraud, and got a new set of sectional, campaign, partisan songs in place of the old, free-born, national music. We have simply touched the old chord; and, lifting up the true flag in the darkness and in the wilderness, have breathed hope into the numbed and stricken spirit of the South by proposing that, marching to the music of the Union, we plant it once more upon the altars of American liberty.

This is all; and, though the music is unusual, it is not unfamiliar; it is old and dear to thousands of hearts that have not forgotten its breezy, life-giving tones; and it recalls to us times when Bourbonism had no place in the Democratic camp, but when the Democratic march was ever onward to deeds of national progress and glory.

We claim no credit for passing an unskillful hand feebly and uncouthly across the strings. The melody has gushed out to a touch neither trained nor inspired. It has come of itself, at the bidding of a great want, and out of the misty daybreak its clear notes bound and echo like the voice of Hope, like the song of Life. If the Times thinks the response is merely make-believe it mistakes both the nature of the Southern heart and the necessities of the political situation. It will learn before the contest is over, and the people of the North will learn also, that if a perfect restoration of peace and union is withheld it will not be the fault of the South. It will be the fault of Radical legislation designed to obstruct the progress of popular reunion and to corrupt the very fountains of peace. The Democratic party is the only party in the country which has the ear and confidence of the Southern people. It has not proscribed them. The Republican party has neither their ear nor their confidence, and never will have, because it has proscribed them. But hitherto the negro question has raised up a practical obstruction to the reunion of the Democratic elements North and South. It was the negro question that divided the Democratic party in 1860. The division was bitter, and, in spite of ten years of chastening, the party has been in but indifferent accord. The negro question out of the way, and the spirit of nationality thoroughly aroused, will place the Democratic party where it was in the days of its power and glory—the only national party in the land—and when that magnificent spectacle of perfect partisan reunion is reached—the necessary precursor to the perfect restoration of peace and union in the National Government—the national Democratic organization will carry all before it.

The Times errs, we think, in its estimate and in its calculations. We shall have no trouble with the Bourbons. The Bourbons are composed of two kinds of people. They are either hopeless and dispirited persons who, by age or disappointment, have lost their vitality and their enterprise, as well as their hold on the situation, or else they are merely local office-holders and office-seekers, who are red-hot because red-hotism seems to indicate that species of zeal which they regard as necessary, and which in second-rate men really is necessary, to local office-getting or local office-holding. The first class amounts to nothing. It is too weak and morose to affect the cheerfulness of that robust activity which is the characteristic of every forward march. The second class may be more noisy, but will prove almost as feeble. Made up of timid though boisterous persons, devotees of bread and butter, who talk in loud and meaningless terms about principles, having none, and vehemently proclaim their peculiar orthodoxy, which refers to the offices they hold, they won't be in anybody's way when the current sets. They will swear they have been that way all the time; and thus, as the Democratic party, being in general out of power, has but few office-holders, it has few Bourbons, and the outside pressure upon those will be tremendous. They will do anything to get office or to keep office. Government with them means bread and butter. In Kentucky, for example, they are not just now national to hurt because the Democratic party is not in power at Washington. Here they are after local patronage, and, therefore, they appeal to local prejudices. But behind them there is a great mass of disinterested patriotism and unselfish intelligence, which cares nothing about bread and butter, but wants a peaceful, constitutional, honest, cheap and equal administration of the government. The force of this, urged by kindred elements outside of Kentucky where there has been no local patronage to encrust men in office and Bourbonism, must inevitably color and direct the next Presidential campaign, and the Bourbons, that is the bread and butter people, will place themselves across the line of march at their own peril. In a word, the Democratic party is out of office and can afford to be liberal. It has few offices to defend, and, therefore, few Bourbons to carry, and resting its claims to the confidence of the people upon its offer of a platform liberal enough to hold all the anti-radical elements, it must, in its nature and condition, become more and more magnanimous and rational, in short, a tolerant, all-forgiving party of peace and union.

It is otherwise with the Republicans. As the Democratic organization is in Kentucky so is the Republican organization in all of the Northern States where it prevails, and likewise at Washington, that is, thoroughly red-hot and radical. The New York Times is making an effort to moderate it. If the Times will not consider it merely handlying its own words, we will say that its effort will prove as unsuccessful as it thinks ours will be, and for the reasons specified. It is not easy to liberalize a party in power, but particularly a party which owes its power to its illiberalism. Adversity has taught the Democracy self-denial, forbearance and discretion. Prosperity and maladministration, joined together, have only tended to render the Republican leaders domineering and over-confident. The Times says we will never moderate Kentucky. We frankly confess that we never expect to moderate those Kentuckians who hold office by an old local tenure until the solid masses of Kentucky move to the music of the great national impulse which is coming, like a sun-rippled wave, over the whole people, North and South. Then the oldest of the Bourbons—the old king-bee Bourbon of them all—will catch new life and fly from rock to rock with the nimblest of the Democratic eagles. But take the most red-hot of all the Kentucky Bourbons, now in office, and there are but few of these after all, and we have a fac-simile of thousands of Radical leaders in the North, who are ultra and unchangeable in their Radicalism because ultraism has hitherto paid; because proscription is the foundation stone of the Republican tenure. Men will not be moved from such a spirit short of an earthquake. It is a good rule to let well enough alone, and hence parties never reform in office. Reforms come from without, not from within.

The effort to consolidate all the anti-Radical elements on a broad National Democratic platform—suited to 1870 and not patched together by the debris of 1860—is easy, because it is necessary, and men of sense everywhere see it. But the reorganization of the Republican party, and the modification of the Republican spirit, already in power and in line of battle, is a different affair, and we think the Times will find it so before it is done with General BUTLER and Governor MORTON, to say nothing of Mr. SUMNER and WENDELL PHILLIPS. It will find that the real red-hot Bourbonism of the country is with its own party, hedged as it thinks itself in power and moss-grown with the confidence and corruption of ten years of irresponsible administration. Just as we find it difficult to moderate a majority of 50,000 in Kentucky, because, knowing themselves secure here, they can not see why it should not be so everywhere, will Gen. BUTLER in Massachusetts and Governor MORTON in Indiana find it easy to stimulate and inflame a partisan majority against all the mild appeals and theories, however truthful, which the Times may deliver. Events are with us. But nothing short of defeat will chasten the Republicans.

Bourbonism, let us repeat in conclusion, is the result of one or two conditions—power long possessed, or hope almost abandoned. The former of these ingredients enters into the whole Republican constitution, whilst the latter grows less and less apparent in the Democratic organization, and with the bold and cheerful movement now going forward will presently disappear altogether.

☞ The Cleveland Leader says: "Nothing so clearly marks the barbarism of a people as the visitation of national malice upon the person of a soldier from an opposing army. In that respect the Mexicans, the Spaniards, the Malays, the Chinese, and the Confederates of the South, have shown about an equal degree of cowardice and brutality." Ah, how different was it with the Federal authorities during the late war! *They*, with a philanthropy the sublimest in history, boarded their rebel prisoners at first-class hotels, and gave them each ten dollars a day for spending money.

☞ General GRANT and JIM FISK have had a falling-out at Long Branch. They have ceased to speak to each other. When they meet FISK is silent and GRANT is reticent. Europe was not large enough to hold both WELLINGTON and NAPOLEON, and it is very strange that anybody should have supposed that New Jersey was large enough to hold both GRANT and FISK.

☞ JIM FISK says HORACE GREELEY is a mummy three thousand years old. It never occurred to us that HORACE was a mummy or anything of that sort, but we thought from the start that he knew too much about farming to have been born since the commencement of the Christian era.

☞ The Western astronomer who predicted last winter that we were to have a cool summer in consequence of the spots on the sun, now declares that if it had n't been for those spots we should all have been forced to build our thermometers a story and a half higher.

☞ It is reported that Rear Admiral PORTER will succeed to the rank made vacant by the death of Admiral FARRAGUT, but we can never believe that General GRANT will fail to offer the promotion to Captain SMITH, of the Polly Ann, on the Wabash canal.

☞ One of the suffrage-shriekers tells us that "the women of America are determined to try what virtue there is in the ballot." It is the misfortune of the cause of female suffrage that very few American women seek the virtue of the ballot so long as they have any of their own.

☞ Certain German scholars are quarreling about the correct way of spelling the name of VIRGIL, some of them contending that it is VERGIL instead of VIRGIL. It is presumed that these last merely desire to show us with what ease they can take one of the poet's i's.

☞ A New York letter says that "ANNA DICKINSON, with all her professed scorn for the blonde drama, has a fine eye for the ballet." Very likely; but those who saw her riding astraddle in California say she has a wretched leg for it.

☞ It turns out that the extraordinary reduction in the number of American war vessels was the result of a vain effort on the part of the government to bring the navy within the administrative capacity of the present Secretary.

☞ A returned Californian attempted to kill himself in Chicago the other day, because his wife wouldn't live with him. Alas! how many men in that city are daily tempted to kill themselves because their wives will live with them.

☞ While in Massachusetts last week, LADY FRANKLIN went to see Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. It is a pity that a woman of LADY FRANKLIN's age should possess a curiosity so much stronger than her discretion.

☞ The Rev. FRANK GIRARD, a Radical preacher and politician of Nashota, Wisconsin, has just had a law-suit with a young widow of that town. The Court decided that the parson must support the child.

☞ The celebrated "cigar steamer" passed Dover last Saturday, coming in the direction of the United States. It is supposed that Gen. GRANT is about to buy it, just for the name of the thing.

☞ SYPHER has been renominated for Congress by the negroes of his district in Louisiana, and, if they can keep him out of the penitentiary long enough, they will probably elect him.

☞ The world has had its iron age, its golden age, and its age of bronze. Radicalism has made the present an age of steal.

☞ New York city is a tender mother to her poor. She has made murder so cheap that it is now within the reach of all.

THE FASHIONS.

I.
Woman's Rights.

Start not, reader, in holy horror, as the unpopular words, Woman's Rights, greet you in the beginning of this week's report. It is not my purpose to discuss the subject, as accepted by an Anthony, Logan, Dickinson, or any other one of the "shriekers," but merely to advocate the sole right which we do possess—the right to enhance natural loveliness, as far as possible, by the aid of the potent power—dress. Indeed, I go so far as to assert that it is not only our right, but insist it becomes a duty, by the selection of colors and their artistic blending, to make one's self attractive. If it had pleased the Great Maker, he could have made the rose and lily of the same color. He could have given the same hue to sea and sky, the same tint to leaf and flower. He could have made the grass white, or the snow green, but He has given the world color in infinite variety, so that it is filled with beauty, ever new and ever changing, and thus will it be to the end of time. Dress need not become the frivolous pastime of woman, the target to which the random shots of men, wise and unwise, are ever directed; but let it remain, as it is her artistic instinct, which had its beginning with her doll, and ends, alas! in robing the dead. Female beauty, as we all know, is not only improved by being dressed, but there are few women who are so absolutely lovely that their loveliness, when unaided or unadorned is adorned the most, proving that the popular quotation is oftener a fallacy than a truth. It is only true when the perfection of good taste has succeded in so subordinating ornament that it seems to be a gift of nature, and not extraneous to it. It is this that marks the true artist in dress. She adorns herself without seeming to do so, and adds to beauty by concealing the aid she gives to nature. Far down in the depths of every womanly heart, quite out of sight, lies the inextinguishable desire for personal attractions. She may try with gay bravado, or true, shrinking delicacy, to deny it; but facing her confessional and confidante, the mirror, she acknowledges its influence. To learn the art of dressing well becomes as much a mission, in the position of girl, wife or mother, as any other duty to which we bow allegiance. Good, she ought to be always; but let her be also as beautiful as she can as a part of her virtue, that her goodness may supplement and aid that excellence in man which renders him so handy, though not so ornamental, about the house and elsewhere in the world's affairs.

It has generally come under my observation that when a gentleman picks up his newspaper and sees an article headed as this he skips it, or else, in righteous disgust, turns the paper inside out. To those, therefore, who have been kind enough to read so far, I offer as a palliation a few hints on the prevailing styles in

II.
Gentlemen's Fashions.

The hunting season approaching, seems a sufficient provocation for an article on hunting suits. It is a healthful, manly sport, which Americans are sadly in need of, but, unfortunately, it too often happens that it is a pleasure that falls to the lot of the men of pleasure, whose physical bodies do not really require it. But now and then we see a band of active business men whose heads and hands are employed from ten to sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, to whom the hunting season brings a much-needed relaxation. They go out, perhaps, for a few weeks each autumn to the Western prairies, returning with an accumulation of vital strength that enables them to resist the wearing inroads of business for the remainder of the year. But the benefit comes more from the change of occupation than any given-up activity, for the energetic man generally plays or recreates with the same zeal that he labors. These are the hunters who think very little about their dress. Their rig consists of some cast-off coat and pants, an old slouched hat, and a pair of stout boots that are impervious to dampness, a portion of a grain-sack extemporized into a game-bag and slung over the shoulder, a well-trained dog and rifle, a solitary huntsman who starts out at the peep of day and only returns at nightfall, tired, foot-sore, and cross as a bear, at least until a very sensible depletion has been made upon the larder. To the real lover of the sport there is doubtless a fascination in hunting under even such circumstances, but the real labor connected with it divests it of any meretricious sentiment or romance. But the huntsman's costume of 1870 tells the tale of advanced civilization. Paris and English fashions are so changing the pioneer aspect of the Western sporting man, the most indifferent masculine feels now that he must don some sort of regulation dress, which consists of a complete suit of drab-colored velveteen. The waist is long, with short skirts and manifold pockets on the outside for shot and shell, covered with large and small lids, and wonderfully capacious pockets underneath for the game, that we are sure must give to a successful hunter the appearance of a harlequin. The skirt fronts are very nearly square, and the waist closes nearly to the throat with a narrow rolling collar; the vest buttons closely also, but without a collar. The buttons are a hard polished metal the color of the material, ornamented with appropriate designs of various species of game, heads of horses, dogs, et cetera. Drab castor gloves and a turban cap complete the stylish shooting dress of this season.

III.
The Full Dress.

Swallow-tail coats with brass buttons, though not yet entirely in vogue, are much affected; in fashionable circles in the East. The plainer frock coat made of black and invisible blue diagonal cloths is most in favor for nearly all dressy occasions. This summer, the inner vest of white Marseilles has been revived. Blue cloth takes the lead for coats. With these are invariably worn for pantaloons a very delicate pearl-colored cloth in hairline stripes. With black, a fine black mole skin is acopted, especially among elderly gentlemen. The dress suits are usually stitched instead of being bound, but the vest is sometimes bound with a fine silk binding and buttons covered to match. The lapels to the dress coat roll nearly to the waist; the frock, a medium roll. The vest can be selected to match either coat or pants with equal effect. Sacque coats are cut by the best tailors considerably longer than they have been—a change to be welcomed, for anything more ugly than the short sacque that prevailed awhile ago, can scarcely be imagined. Suits of light gray, without binding, are worn a great deal by young men. With them the convenient vest of white Marseilles is preferred.

IV.
Hats, Etc.

All hats designed especially for traveling hats can be folded without injury to their shape. There is also a sort of gros cloth hat, with quite a broad rim, probably designed for the sea-side. Business men wear, during the warm weather, a coarse brown straw. Beside these, there are an infinite variety of hard and soft felt, in both high and low crowns, that find their admirers. It may here be remarked, for the benefit of housewives who do their own sewing, that narrow plaits on shirt-fronts have been discarded altogether by gentlemen who care anything at all about fashion. A single plait, plain, three inches wide in the center (or two, if you choose), two and a half inches on each side, is the style that has superseded the old one so long in vogue. The shirt buttons at the back of the neck.

V.
Jewelry, Cravats and Shoes.

Much less jewelry seems to be worn by gentlemen now than formerly. The overgrown conspicuous shirt-stud has given way to the diamond solitaire, pinned in the middle of the center plait of the shirt bosom, of tiny spiral studs inserted through an eyelet. Gentlemen of good taste avoid a profusion of ornamental watch charms also. The chain may be as rich and heavy as money can purchase, but let it be neat and chaste in design.

Summer cravats are plain or striped pieces of grenadine, four inches wide, tied with a single knot and short ends. For business suits black is the standard color, made up in the usual butterfly bow, with moderately long ends. For variety there are an infinite number of colored ones. These are generally affected by young men who have not passed beyond that age when the little accessories of the toilet have ceased to be of importance.

Low shoes that tie or lace over the instep have been very much indulged in, the unusual heat of the summer having developed it as a welcome relief to the boot.

For buggy afghans a square of heavy striped linen, neatly bound, is much used.

VASHTI.

University of Louisville.

The annual announcement of the medical department of the University of Louisville will be found in another column. The institution is one of the most flourishing in the country. Its last class numbered two hundred and thirty-four students. Its library is one of the largest belonging to any American college of medicine, and its museum and suites of apparatus are rich and extensive. In point of ability as teachers, it never had a faculty superior to its present professors, and to their strong professional claims they add the crowning recommendation of pure moral characters and high social position.

☞ Two new iron gun-vessels, of a powerful description, from the designs of the late Constructor of the British navy, are to be immediately commenced at Chatham (England) Dockyard, both vessels being built of light draught, with broad midship sections to enable them to work in rivers and harbors. The names of the two gun-vessels are the Scourge and Snake, and no possible time is lost in building each vessel. Workmen have already commenced laying down the blocks for the new gun-vessels, which are to be built on the slip adjoining that on which the iron-clad frigate Raleigh is about to be commenced.

☞ When the Ninth Cuirassiers charged at Worth, Lieutenant Billett, the colonel's son, charged four times after his jawbone had been broken by a ball. His father had him carried off the field by force at the fifth charge, he himself being killed in the same.

NORTH MISSOURI.

The Weather and the Crops—Live Stock—Blue Grass Not a Whit Behind Kentucky's—Railroads—Kentuckians—Uncle Dan's Speech—Little Wash.

"MARTYRDOM IN MISSOURI."

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NORTH MISSOURI, August 25.

Last summer—the summer of 1869—in North Missouri, there was an excess of rain, seriously damaging the corn crop in the low lands. The first half of the fall months was a pleasant season, but winter began its rigor before Indian summer had cast its hazy mantle over the land. In October and November, there were freezes that destroyed a considerable amount of apples then upon the trees. But the winter, taken as a whole, was one of unusual mildness. The weather of the months of January and February would have been deemed pleasant in Middle Tennessee. There was but little snow and no rain, and the roads during that period were admirable. The ice crop was small and inferior. The major part of the past spring was about all that farmers could expect. They were favored in the putting in of their crops, but the latter part of it was rather dry for the early berries.

The summer has been one of great heat, the mercury often reaching a hundred degrees, and sometimes more, and rarely during the heated term of June and July did it stand at less than ninety in the early afternoon. In most places there was a scarcity of rain in the warm season, affecting unfavorably the growing crops, and in some localities the drouth has been very severe, greatly reducing the corn crops and cutting short the supply of vegetables.

The rains have not been general. They have come, for the most part, from wandering clouds. These wandering clouds have poured out the nourishing showers at needed times upon many sections, while they have failed to visit and water others. There is a region of country about twelve miles wide and seventy miles long, running west and northwest from Quincy, Illinois, and extending up into Iowa, where crops of all kinds are almost a failure, by reason of the want of rain. The people of that chastened region could often see the wandering clouds giving rain to farms a half dozen miles away on each side, while their own fields and pastures were burning up for want of rain.

In the drouth-smitten localities the water of springs, wells, cisterns, and ponds largely failed, and people were driven to the pools in the creeks for family supplies. There has, however, been but a comparatively small portion of the country thus sorely afflicted. About the latter part of the first week of August and for a few days ensuing the whole land, so far as I have been able to learn, was visited with an abundance of rain, and the weather since the occurrence of the rain has been cool and pleasant.

THE CROPS.

In the greater portion of North Missouri the wheat crop has been fine this year. The stand upon the ground was not so thick as in some seasons and the stalks not so high, but the heads have been large and full, and the grain plump and rich. Many farmers think they never raised better wheat. In some localities, where there was a scarcity of rain, the wheat crop was short. Oats and grass harvests have been only moderate. The corn, except in the drouth-smitten regions, will be good, and much of it very good. The yield of Irish and sweet potatoes will not be equal to the yield of former years. Melons, where the season has been favorable, are fine. In northeast Missouri the fruit crop is largely a failure, and I presume it is the same further west. In North Missouri fruits of all kinds generally flourish.

Last year the apple crop was enormous and the smaller fruits good, but peaches failed entirely. This year there was only a small yield of raspberries, strawberries, cherries, plums and pears. The peaches are not equal to what they usually are in favorable seasons, and apples are almost an entire failure, except in some favored localities.

Grapes are abundant and superior in quality. Finer grapes I have never known.

LIVE STOCK.

There is a large amount of swine, sheep and cattle raised in North Missouri, and the indications are that stock raising will be one of the most profitable employments of the owners of large tracts of land. As in your blue-grass region, so will it be in this country. Experience has demonstrated the value of stock raising. The old time prairie grazing is passing away. The unfenced domain of wild meadows is every year growing smaller, and farmers are annually finding the necessity growing stronger for having their own meadows and cattle pastures within fenced inclosures. Blue grass flourishes in this country. Some Kentuckians out here from Bourbon county say that the blue grass on some of the farms in this country is not a whit behind that of their old Kentucky homes.

RAILROADS.

North Missouri is destined to rival the adjoining State of Illinois in the number and extent of her railroads. There are now north of the Missouri river, in this State, railroads, either completed or in course of construction, whose aggregate length is fifteen hundred miles. Within the next two years there will be four railroads connecting the Mississippi and Missouri rivers in North Missouri, and an equal number running north and south from the Iowa line. And most of them are now completed and the cars upon them. These railroads traverse a country most of which is equal in beauty, and very much of it in fertility, to the most highly-favored regions of Kentucky.

KENTUCKIANS IN MISSOURI.

There are many Kentuckians in this region of the State, and most of them hail from the blue-grass counties. "Where are you from?" said I to an old gentleman of color. "From Fayette county, Ky., one mile from Lexington," said he, with a look of satisfaction. "Yes," said I, "and I would like to see a good-looking Kentucky white man, negro or Durham bull, that did not come from the blue-grass fields of Kentucky." The darky grinned and said, "Yes, that's so, master."

A COLORED ORATOR.

Speaking of colored Kentuckians, reminds me of an old colored man, formerly of the McGruder family, of Shelby county, Ky., whom I heard some time since haranguing a crowd of men and boys in a town in Shelby county, Mo. Being somewhat skilled in short-hand writing, I "took down" a few sentences of his oration. It rivals the speeches of the famous "Dr. Charley," who used to lecture the visitors to the Louisville artesian well on the "melodious profactories" of that popular place of resort. Here is the speech of

UNCLE DAN M'GRUDER.

"Should I get on the Republican stage of government, I will relate some things in my argument which is not a predominate question before a congregation of men. I am not talking of no particular propacailities, nor yet of no prognostification; but the word is of the artificy of speaking incense and practicalities."

I could not follow Uncle Dan in his argument on the tariff. The old man was just trying his hand, or rather his tongue, to see how he might succeed should he ever "stand upon the Republican stage of government" in the Legislature of Missouri or the Congress of the United States.

A NOTED VIRGINIA MAN OF COLOR.

I met some time since with a negro man from the Old Dominion, of ponderous proportions—the largest negro I ever saw. He is tall, broad and massive. He is now a farmer in Marion county, Mo., and is known as "Wash." Years ago, when Port Crayon was sketching Virginia scenes for Harper's Monthly, he furnished a life-like portrait of this ponderous sable son of Virginia, over the name of "Little Mice." "Wash." stutters. It was said to him, in my hearing, "Wash., you have a chance now to be Governor of Missouri." Wash., with due solemnity, replied, "Well, if I should be e-l-l-lected, I will f-f-fill the chair!" Since then I have seen the huge form of Wash. darkening the court-house door, where about one hundred African voters and one-third as many white men were sitting in convention to appoint delegates to a State convention to nominate a candidate for the chair which "Little Mice" thinks he will be able to *fill*. He has not, however, announced himself a candidate.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI

has not been favored with its annual "June rise" from the melting snows of the distant northern plains. The rise came this year in the month of April, and in June the river was lower than it has been for years before at that season. At the present time it is low, but the winter passenger boats from St. Louis to Keokuk are making their regular trips—about such boats as your Louisville and Cincinnati mail steamers.

MARTYRDOM IN MISSOURI.

Such is the title of a book, of two volumes, written by W. M. Leftwich, D. D., and published by the Southwestern Book and Publishing Company of St. Louis. It is a history of the persecution of the clergy of different religious denominations in Missouri during the war, by military and State officers. Many ministers of the gospel were arrested and imprisoned; others were banished by military orders to other States for long periods; many, under persecution and to avoid prisons and death, went into voluntary exile in other States or in the mountains of the West; while others were murdered while engaged quietly in their appropriate work of preaching the gospel, and attending to their appropriate work as gospel ministers. Nearly all ministers of Southern sympathies were arrested for preaching the gospel in conflict with the constitution and law of the State of Missouri, enacted during the war purposely to oppress such men, and which enactments are yet in existence, but can not be enforced. Many ministers were arrested, indicted and held to bail for the crime of preaching the gospel of Christ. They were put under bonds, and many of them were several times subjected to such annoyance by zealous magistrates. These persecutions are related in the two volumes named above. The work is written by an able writer, in a style that might be called pleasing, if the recital of such great wrongs in forcible language can be regarded pleasant. The book has had a large sale in Missouri and other States. It may be had at $2 per volume, post paid, from the publishers.

NORTH MISSOURI.

☞ The strength of the German army now in the field, according to the London Times' Berlin correspondent, is as follows: The North German armies consist, firstly, of 550,000 line, with 1,200 guns and 53,000 cavalry; secondly, of 187,000 reserve, with 234 guns and 18,000 cavalry, and thirdly, of 205,000 Landwehr, with 10,000 cavalry—making a grand total of 944,000 men, with 1,680 mobilized guns and 193,000 horses. To these must be added, firstly, the Bavarians, with 69,000 line, with 192 guns and 14,800 horses; 25,000 reserve, with 2,400 horses and 22,000 Landwehr; secondly, the Wurtembergers, 22,000 line, with 54 guns and 6,200 horses, 6,500 reserve and 6,000 Landwehr, and thirdly, the Badeners, 16,000 line, with 54 guns, 4,000 reserves and 9,600 Landwehr. All the German troops taken together as under arms at the present moment reach the enormous figure of 1,124,000 men. Four weeks ago, on the peace footing, they numbered no more than 360,000.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The premium list of the Bourbon fair for the present year amounts to $...

The population of Lexington, as enumerated by the census-takers, is about 15,...

The grade of the Glasgow branch railroad is finished, and the track laid to Beaver creek.

Stokely T. Rice, jailer of Bourbon county, died on Friday last, leaving a wife and eight children.

The village of Nebo, in Henderson county, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night last.

A good tailor is wanted to set up a shop in Allensville. A paying business awaits any good workman who will go there.

The establishment of a National Bank at Richmond, Kentucky, and one at Franklin, has been authorized under the new currency act.

The resignation of Elder C. K. Marshall, of the Paris Christian Church, has been accepted. The Citizen has heard Dr. W. H. Hopson mentioned as his successor.

Track-laying on the E., H. and N. railroad has reached the coal-fields four miles south of Madisonville. The laying of the track from Hopkinsville will commence on the first of September.

Failing to organize a stock company in time for operations this fall, a number of gentlemen in Hardin county intend to have anyhow an agricultural and mechanical fair at Elizabethtown, commencing September 27th.

Rev. R. A. Holland, of Baltimore, has been preaching to the Parisians. "Pretty," "beautiful," "sweet," "splendid," "grand" and "beautiful but not deep," are some of the comments of the folks who heard him.

Maysville has procured an iron cage and set it up on her court-house steps. She is now ready to exhibit any of her young men who will occasionally insist upon going wild. This is a piece of police strategy which has been tried at several points in Kentucky with marked effect.

The Carlisle Mercury says that there is on the premises of Mr. Spears Smith, of Harrison county, a pear tree fifty feet high, three feet four inches across the stump and fifty feet across the branches, making the latter one hundred and fifty feet around. The tree bears every year, and is said to be one hundred and fifty years old. Who could have planted it?

Clark Court day last Monday at Winchester, had about 400 ordinary cattle on the market. Prices ranged from 3 to 6½c per pound. Good work cattle in demand. Fifty or 75 mules offered. Broke mules brought from $150 to $200 per head. A lot of two and three-year olds was bid to $140 per head and withdrawn. Horses commanded fair prices—but not many on the market.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "A friend writing us from Atlanta, Georgia, says that Kentuckians will never have a better chance to sell fine stock, tobacco, &c., than that presented by a trip to the Southern Agricultural fairs soon to commence. He recommends that they go to Nashville, Dalton, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, and so on to the end of the chapter."

The Woodford Weekly reports the following court-day sales on Monday last at Versailles: "Thirteen head one-year old heifers, $31 25; 4 two-year old heifers, $41; 1 dry cow, $65; 1 cow and calf, $60; 1 do, $53; 1 do, $51; 1 do, $47; 5 head calves, $21 75; 4 head one-year old steers, $32 50. Horses—1 colt, $32; 1 bay horse, $120; 1 brown horse, $125; one work mare, $135. One buggy, $221; 1 wagon, $55. Stock hogs in demand; sales at 9 cents gross."

The Lexington Statesman says: "Two years ago, or more, upon the return of the City Assessor, we estimated the population of this city at about 21,000. The names on the Assessor's book amounted to that many. The census returns are cutting down this estimate considerably, and the population of the city will be found to be about 15,000. These returns are not yet completed, but are so nearly so that a safe estimate can be made."

The official returns from Henderson, received at the office of the Secretary of State and forwarded to the COURIER-JOURNAL, makes the vote in that county for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Fourth Appellate District, 1,758 for Lindsay and 126 for Williams. Lindsay's majority in the district, with Calloway and Union counties to hear from, is 17,664. Both of these counties have, doubtless, given Lindsay a large majority.

The Paris True Kentuckian relates: "A darky stepped into Capt. Taylor's store the other day and inquired for books and eyes. 'Will you have white or black ones?' asked the salesman. 'Colored ones,' was the reply. Dr. Hopson, in preaching at Leesburg, spoke of 'our negro brethren.' 'Yes,' said he, 'I say negroes, because that is your proper designation, and no offense is intended, and none ought to be taken. You are negroes or Africans, same as we whites are Americans or Europeans.'"

Col. L. B. Goggin reports the following sales on Monday last at Fleming County Court: 2 mules, aged, $261 25; 1 mule, aged, $151; 1 mule, aged, $99 25; 1 small mule $65; 6 mules, old and young, $642; 17 mules, two year old, $2,040; 1 saddle horse $163; 1 small saddle horse $66; 1 very small mountain cow $27 75; 1 very small mountain steer $25 25. All the stock offered was sold, except one brown mare taken in at $100, and one brown horse taken in at $145 25. Market full of stock and prices very good.

The Newcastle Constitutionalist says that Brown & Smith, of Henry county, have purchased and shipped, within the last few days, the following lots of cattle: Of Mr. Elliot, of Shelby, one lot, averaging 1,350, at 6¾c per lb. Of Jas. McGiba, a lot, averaging 1,480, at 6½c per lb. One lot of Mr. Keiser, averaging 1,650, at 7¼c per lb. One lot of Mr. Ross, averaging 1,775, smooth and well-fatted, at 7¼c per lb. Of Mr. Wilhoyt, of Oldham county, one lot, averaging 1,500, at $6 85 per one hundred pounds, all of which have been shipped East via Short-line Railroad.

"We notice," says the Lexington Statesman, "that some of our contemporaries have fallen into the mistake of saying that Judge W. C. Goodloe died of softening of the brain. He had no symptoms which indicated any such disease. His intellect was clear and active during all the time of his illness, and up to within five minutes before he breathed his last he talked intelligently with members of his family. His brain was affected, but it was the base of it, that part which presides over the animal economy, and not his intellectual part. There was probably an accumulation of water about the lower portion of the brain, and death resulted from this."

Major Hibler, says the Lexington Observer and Reporter, visited Winchester on Monday last. He states that there was a very large crowd of people there, but not near as much stock as usual on the market. Cattle stock particularly was less in quantity by one-half and in quality very indifferent, the best of them not bringing more than 6¼c, and going as low as 3c. There were no very good cattle on the market. There were from seventy-five to one hundred mules, several of which sold from $100 to $200. One hundred and forty dollars was bid for a drove of broke mules, but they were withdrawn. Horses were not very numerous, but the demand was brisk.

The Lexington Statesman (Radical) of the 3d says: "Some Republicans visited Governor Stevenson the other day, and talked with him in regard to the State militia and their recent doings. They found the Governor affable, and he expressed an earnest desire to see that the right thing be done. The Governor doubts his authority to disarm the militia men under the law, but promised that they shou'd be better regulated, and that he would force commanders of them to provide armories for the storage of their arms, and not permit the members of the companies to run about the country with State muskets in their hands. The Governor asked the gentlemen who visited him to put what they desired in writing, and an immediate and as favorable an answer to it as possible would be returned. It is quite evident that these gentlemen have succeeded in securing from him guarantees that this State militia shall not be quite as active a political machine as it has been heretofore."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The first lot of new rice has been received in Charleston, South Carolina.

The census is expected to put the population of Richmond, Va., at 50,000.

The yield for this year of one man's orchard near Tampa, Florida, will be 36,000 pine apples.

Chesapeake College, Virginia, has been purchased by the Government as a home for indigent soldiers.

The fair of the Wilkes County (Ga.) Agricultural Society will be held on the 13th of October next.

The third annual fair of the Red River A. and M. Association will be held at Clarksville, Texas, on the 4th of October, 1870.

Perry county, Alabama, has voted a subscription of $300,000 to the Mobile Grand Trunk railroad by eight hundred majority.

A colored man living in Russell county, Alabama, sold his first bale of cotton in Columbus, Ga., and says he will make nineteen more.

A stratum of good bituminous coal, five feet in thickness, was found five miles from Fairfield, Texas, by parties who were digging a well.

The second annual fair of the Mississippi State Fair Association commences at Jackson on Monday, Oct. 24, 1870, and will continue six days.

Mr. J. C. Stanton, who hired 1,000 Chinese laborers to work on the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, is very well satisfied with his bargain.

The Alexandria and Fredericksburg (Va.) railroad has been put under contract from Brook's Station to Evansport, and work will be commenced at once.

The Houston Union is informed that the census of Houston will not foot up over 10,000 souls, and that of Galveston about 14,000. This is much below what every one anticipated.

The Selma and New Orleans railroad is progressing rapidly. The bridges are being built across Valley creek and Jones' branch. The grading of the road will soon be finished to Cahaba river.

Some mischief-loving chap in Atlanta, the other day, dropped an anvil out of a three-story window on the head of a small darky. His hat was very much disfigured—the anvil was damaged—the darky passed on.

The sixth annual fair of the Montgomery county (Tenn.) Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at Clarksville on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 31st, and September 1st, 2d and 3d.

The Alabama Immigration Association, chartered under the laws of the State, will shortly commence operations by giving a grand entertainment at Montgomery. A lottery is announced as part of the programme.

The census of Norfolk shows a population of ten thousand three hundred and sixty. The Virginian says: "The census taker must have made a mistake in the negro portion of the population, for last May they voted over two hundred more than he returned."

The War Department has addressed a letter to all the Governors of Southern States within the borders of which National Cemeteries are situated asking that the Legislatures may be requested to cede to the United States jurisdiction over all grounds it may have purchased as a burying place for soldiers.

The short-horned cattle breeders of Missouri propose to give a premium of $500 to the best herd of five cows and one bull, to be exhibited by the actual breeder. This show is proposed to come off at the approaching Columbia fair, and to be managed and controlled by the board of directors of that society.

It may not be generally known that the last sale of a slave in the South occurred in Virginia. News had just reached the Valley of the retreat of Lee's army from Petersburg, when a gentleman offered a slave to a farmer of Augusta county. After some higgling, the bargain was closed by bartering the negro off for one hundred cabbage plants.

A letter was received by the Mayor of Richmond, Virginia, Saturday, from General E. L. Schriver, Inspector-general United States army, acknowledging the receipt of a resolution of the City Council and deed of release relative to the Jeff. Davis mansion, and stating that orders have been issued for turning over that property to the city authorities.

The long-lost child of New Orleans has been returned, or rather returned himself. This is one Walter C. Heart, who, when nine years of age, was attracted away by the glare and glitter of a regiment of soldiers, which he happened to see passing through the streets. The recent lost-child sensation revived his mother's memory, and, by advertising in the papers, she has brought him home, a boy of seventeen.

General Wickham, Vice President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, has given to one of the sufferers by the late disaster at Jerry's run, on that road, a new suit of clothing throughout, twenty-five dollars in cash, paid his expenses (board and medical attendance) while sick at the White Sulphur Springs, and also gave him work on the railroad for ten years at first-class wages, to date from the day of the accident.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis, on Monday, it was decided to publish a pamphlet containing valuable information concerning the place and its advantages, with the object of stimulating immigration to that portion of Tennessee. A committee was also appointed to ascertain what can be done toward uniting the depots of the Memphis and Ohio road and of the Tennessee and Mississippi road, so as to induce the travel that way which now goes over the Mobile road via Columbus, Ky., and Humboldt.

An amusing episode occurred at the trial of the lost child case in New Orleans, on Saturday. Mr. Reynolds, a well-known gentleman, wanted to see the child, and he took the little Mollie in his arms. She picked up a considerable friendship for him. It was love at first sight and she refused to leave him; she would neither go to her mother nor any of the family, but compelled Mr. Reynolds to carry her around in his arms for half an hour until she became sleepy. He proved himself an excellent nurse.

Enoch Cunningham, Esq., of Goodlettsville, Tennessee, has a son (Joseph Cunningham), fifteen years of age, who, in a recent Sabbath-school contest for a prize, to be awarded to the one who would commit to memory the greatest number of verses in the Bible in the short time of two months, and being daily engaged at work on his father's farm, committed to memory 17,500 verses—consisting of the whole of the New Testament, Psalms, Proverbs and the Songs of Solomon. He distanced his foremost competitor 13,000, and all his competitors combined 6,000.

The Little Rock Gazette says: "We have in our possession a letter from a correspondent, giving the reason why Gen. Hindman was killed, and the name of the person who did it. We are compelled to decline its publication, upon the ground that it would give unnecessary notoriety to an injured woman, whose cup is now full to overflowing. The writer of the letter says that Hindman was killed by the husband of the lady whose reputation and happiness he had destroyed, and that his informant will make affidavit to this fact. We think the name and affidavit should be made, and furnished to the authorities. This course would place the crime where it belongs, and relieve the public mind from the mystery thrown around his murder."

The Virginia Valley railroad is likely to be built anyhow. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "For a short while after the defeat of the $300,000 appropriation by the county of Augusta, the friends of the road were rather despondent of success. But there seems now to be a more determined spirit than ever to push the road through. A prominent friend of the enterprise informed me yesterday that arrangements were about perfected to raise the whole amount. There is no doubt that the defeat of the appropriation in Augusta county was owing, in a great measure, to the efforts of the Shenandoah Valley road, and not the least of the evil effects produced is the ill-feeling produced against that road, and the loss of confidence in the ability of those engaged to construct the Shenandoah Valley road. The published statements of the President proved to be a two-edged sword, injuring his own more than his rival's cause. The Valley railroad being the only line that has much of a show of being constructed, it will not be permitted to die for the want of $300,000. The people of the Valley are not so unmindful of the liberality of Baltimore, and the amount will be raised and the road built."

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The News by Cable.

TUESDAY.

It seems that there has been no fighting at Verdun or Metz for the last two days. The dispatches this morning are confined to details and speculations, and are contrary and contradictory as usual. Marshal McMahon's official report of the battle of Woerth shows the losses and the disaster there to have been greater even than before reported.

Ollivier has fled from France but is in Paris suffering from brain fever and is not expected to live.

It is now said that Napoleon has *demanded* the intervention of the Great Powers. If he will accept peace in his present humiliated condition, Prussia will hardly be slow to grant it and a short while may see the end of the war with one of France's long ears in the shape of Lorraine and Alsace lopped off.

In the meanwhile, however, the Crown Prince is marching on Paris and Bazaine is hemmed in at Metz, and what will come of it all is hard to tell.

WEDNESDAY.

The war news this morning is as contradictory as ever. It is reported that Marshal McMahon, raising his camp at Chalons, has marched around the Prussian army and formed a junction with Bazaine at Metz, and that the Crown Prince, in consequence, has stopped in his rapid advance on Paris, and gone back to the aid of the Prince Royal and Gen. Steinmetz. This is important, if true, and gives evidence of a Prussian blunder somewhere, but the very same dispatches, coming from the same source, tell a very different story without saying why or wherefore. From these latter we learn that McMahon is still covering Paris, and that the Crown Prince is rapidly advancing. In any event it will not take him long to get to one place or the other, and a battle, either at Paris or Metz, will soon tell the truth.

THURSDAY.

From the most reliable of the European dispatches this morning it is evident that Bazaine has got away from Metz by a circuitous route, and is on the way, or by this time has, in all probability, joined the force under Marshal McMahon at Rheims, which has been selected, it seems, as the point of the juncture and perhaps of a desperate stand in front of Paris. Such is probably the case, and, as the Prussian army will of course follow close upon the heels of the French a battle may be fought at any moment.

We have this morning also a continuation of the graphic account of the battle of Gravelotte, a portion of which only was received in time for publication on yesterday. It shows that affair to have been more bloody and desperate than the most sensational accounts had previously represented it. The correspondent, though on the Prussian side and in sympathy with the German cause, seems to give a very fair account of it, which, in the main, may be accepted as reliable. It will be read with interest.

FRIDAY.

At the time of this writing there are reports of a victory of McMahon over the Crown Prince, but no confirmation. It is very probable that these two forces have come together, and that a severe conflict has ensued. According to the contradictory reports of yesterday they were either marching in the same direction or confronting each other. It may be that Bazaine has got part of his force away from Metz, as before reported, joined McMahon, and the two, taking the Crown Prince unawares, have pitched into him and seriously injured him. Our second edition this morning may contain something further.

SATURDAY.

One of the many dispatches this morning says that a battle took place yesterday at Stenay and that the French were again worsted. From its tenor, however, it is evident that the engagement was not a general one. This news, nevertheless, is highly important, as confirming the report yesterday that McMahon had left Rheims to form a junction with Bazaine at Metz. Stenay is a little northeast of Rheims, and nearly north from Verdun. If McMahon has reached that place he is surely making rapid strides towards Metz, on the road by which it was said, the other day, that Bazaine would finally effect his retreat.

The road to Paris has been left entirely open, and there are circumstances impressing the belief that it has been done purposely. The Crown Prince on Wednesday offered battle, which McMahon declined; and now, on Friday, it turns out that the latter is away off yonder fifty miles and over half the way on the road to Metz. Paris, with its fortifications, and the force that the near approach of an invading army would muster, can stand for a while at least a siege that it will take the whole army of the Crown Prince to maintain, thus leaving the army around Metz to the mercy of Bazaine and McMahon combined. These, however, are bare probabilities, but it certainly seems as if the Prussians have been too fast and not cautious enough. After all, the deep laid strategy so much talked of at Paris, may bring good fruit for the French.

SUNDAY.

McMahon's northward movement is fully confirmed, and it is reported that Bazaine whom the Prussians have been closely watching in Metz for a week past, is not there at all, but with a considerable force is up between Longwy and Montmedy, near the Belgian frontier, waiting for McMahon to come up and thus unite the two great and main armies of the French.

In the meanwhile the Prussians are steadily advancing on Paris and the inhabitants begin to feel very uneasy. It is said a strong resistance will be made, however, and the Paris journals grow eloquent in their exhortations to the people. One paper says "the walls of Paris are the ramparts of civilization," and other journals follow in a similar strain.

Among the most important news from Paris, however, is the report of a rupture between General Trochu and the Government. It is said that the Empress has positively demanded his dismissal as Governor of Paris, and that, too, in his presence at the council of war. Trochu is a power in France, and, in fact, the power, as he is now supreme in Paris, and, it is said, is able to place upon the throne whoever he pleases.

MONDAY.

The tenor of the dispatches this morning leaves no doubt that the French capital will be besieged by the Prussian forces within a day or two, that movement having been decided upon at a council of war held by King William with his Generals, the former overruling the latter, who counseled remaining in the conquered territory and fortifying the right bank of the Moselle.

An engagement is reported at Verdun, in which the Prussians are said to have been repulsed.

The garrison of Vitry surrendered to the Prussians, losing a number of guns. Two battalions of the French Garde Mobile are said to have been annihilated by the Prussian cavalry.

It is evident that the crisis of the war is approaching, and not many days—perhaps not many hours—and the tale of the Franco-Prussian war will have been told. The dispatches in the immediate future cannot fail to be of the most absorbing interest.

FOREIGN.

THE WAR.

A Battle and a Prussian Repulse at Verdun.

Junction of the Forces of the Crown Prince and King William.

The Combined Armies Marching on Paris.

A Rumor that Bazaine will be Forced to Capitulate.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONDON, August 25.—The Pope repeats the denial of the story that he congratulated the Prussians on their successes.

Meetings were held at Liverpool, Coventry and other places to raise funds for the wounded.

The Emperor Napoleon declined the services of 8,500 Irish auxiliaries tendered by James Stephens.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Prince Felix Salm Salm, Major in the Prussian Guard, and who served in the American and Mexican wars, was killed in the battle of the 18th at Gravelotte.

The Belgians intimate that the complaints of the French that Prussian wounded are allowed to cross Belgian territory are mere pretexts for an intended violation of their soil.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Our special correspondent from Rheims, Tuesday, sends very important and late news of French movements, which was not allowed to be telegraphed yesterday evening:

There were about 150,000 troops in and about Rheims, under McMahon. During the night they began to move toward Ardennes, and are still moving in that direction. By noon this place will be entirely evacuated. They take the road to Bethel and Meniers, but even officers do not know how far they will go in that direction. If what is believed here about Bazaine be true, the two armies will soon be united. Bazaine is reported at headquarters to have said he could beat the enemy on the 20th, but if he waited till the 25th he could annihilate him.

This evening the march of troops which began last night continues. Artillery, infantry and cavalry came pouring in uninterruptedly through town. It is raining hard to-day. I compute that nearly 200,000 men in all have passed. There is no longer any doubt about the direction of this movement. From the officers of the baggage and supply train I learn that they have orders to go direct to Montmedy. Two baggage men who had tried to get towards Verdun had been stopped by the Uhlans, and all reports agree that every road thither is picketed by the Prussians.

Reorganization proceeds with the utmost dispatch. As one example, a train of 500 wagons, fully equipped, was organized and reached Rheims, from Verdun, in three days. High officers here are positive that a part of Bazaine's forces are between Briey and Estin. Our own movements from Rheims to join him are made with the utmost secrecy. The second army of reserve, now forming near Chalons, composed of old soldiers, will reach 350,000 men. The Emperor will command the Imperial Guard in person.

Our correspondent from the Crown Prince's headquarters, under date of 17th, says: No delay of advance. Town after town is occupied. You may hear of, but you can scarcely realize, the extent of the invasion. While the Crown Prince has advanced through Northern Alsace into Lorraine. Two other German armies have entered French territory from Rhenish Prussia, and the reserves are ever increasing. It is no exaggeration to say that the conquered provinces will barely hold the troops poured into them.

Pfalzburg holds out. Gen. Lolhout received a flag of truce with a firm refusal to surrender, adding that he should next day (15th) fire a salute of twenty-five guns in honor of the Emperor.

Our special correspondent at Paris writes that on Wednesday, before the Chalons camp was raised, it was fired to prevent the Prussians from occupying it, and to destroy a great quantity of stores which they had no time to remove. Telegraph clerks and other officials say they only got orders the previous evening to pack up.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Midnight.—It is reported that the Prussians are at Sezanne to-day.

The Prince Royal of Prussia is reported at Nancy.

The following is a special dispatch to the New York Telegram:

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A report of an attempt to assassinate McMahon was repeated this a. m., but without particulars.

Reinforcements for the army continue to go forward. A number of Arab chiefs have gone to the front. A corps of Poles is organizing for service in the French army.

It is positively ascertained that the camp of Chalons was burned by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Extensive preparations continue for the reception of the wounded. Four large ambulances are kept ready in the Tuileries Garden.

The Empress yesterday personally visited the hospitals, inspecting the arrangements.

A number of Americans are among the subscribers to the new French loan.

The price of food in the rear of the Prussian army has advanced exorbitantly. Bread in Rhineland is seventy-five cents a loaf.

The Siecle, commenting on an item of news, that the Imperial headquarters are at Rheims, says:

Who cares? McMahon can only have one headquarters—the center of operations. The Imperial headquarters can only be a superfluity, an embarrassment, a pretext for losing battles. The crisis is too dangerous to talk of the Imperial headquarters being any where near those of the Commander-in-Chief.

Michael Aloyes Ney, the Duke of Alchergen, received three saber cuts across the face at the battle of Gravellotte, and he was promoted to a Colonel on the field.

At St. Marie aux Chennes Marshal Conrobert threw himself before his troops, and, after a sharp sword combat with a Prussian officer, drove the enemy back.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Opinion Nationale says that to all who think of anything else than the driving of the Prussians from the soil of France it recommends the perusal of the following passage from a published Prussian plan of attack:

"Paris will never be in our power unless it is owing to political circumstances or moral reason which will oblige its defenders to open to us its gates." Political circumstances says the Opinion means revolution and moral reason means treachery.

A council of Ministers was in session half of to-day. It has been decided by the committee of defense that upon the approach of the enemy all crops in the departments of the Seine and Marne and in the environs of Paris be destroyed. So greater haste is urged on the farmers to store their produce in Government warehouses by the city before the enemy can seize it.

All the animals in the Zoological Garden, in the Bois de Boulogne, have been removed. A part of them have been removed and part sent to Belgium. Some of the animals are of great value.

More Prussian spies were arrested yesterday, taking plans of the works along the river Soire. Others were also arrested here. Some were detected with the troops of McMahon.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Advices from Montmedy of the 21st say 500 Prussian cavalry cut the railroad at Autun.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times this morning has the following resume of the situation:

King William, leaving sufficient force before Metz, where the siege works rise like exhalations, joined the Crown Prince, who was pushing on for Paris. The movements of Marshal McMahon now begin to be intelligible. A fugitive from Woerth, evading Metz, he passed through the Vosges to the Moselle, to Nancy, to Chalons, where he was re-enforced by the Garde Mobile and volunteers. His obvious aims have been to bar the passage and prevent the advance of the Crown Prince on Paris. Affecting to disregard him, the latter moved on his flank, passed the camp at Chalons, offering McMahon a battle which the latter declined, retreating on Rheims, leaving the Chalons camp all to the Prussians. Since that time Rheims itself has been abandoned. The obvious motive throughout on the part of the French has been to avoid a fight. The Prussians are now within a short march of Paris, where, perhaps, some slight additional resistance may be met.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The German Uhlans are objects of prodigious terror at Paris. Their arrival there is momentarily expected. Patrols are stationed everywhere in the vicinity to announce the event.

The Prussian front now stretches thirty or forty miles, the main column apparently marching by Bar-le-Duc and Vittrey, while the left wing has enveloped Chaumont and Brienne, from 25 to 40 miles southward of the line of march of the main column. The French War Office privately asserts, nevertheless, that McMahon and Bazaine are in full communication, and pursuing the Prussians which anybody may believe who likes.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times contains dispatch from Florence stating that Prince Napoleon's demand for assistance was declined by Italy.

The Standard has a special telegram from Virton, Belgium, Luxembourg, containing the following intelligence: "A sharp engagement occurred Thursday night at Stenay, near Montmedy, in which the Prussians were successful. Many of the French wounded are now at Montmedy."

The success of the French loan has no doubt ...

... Paris is still ope-... from Chalons to ... the Prussians. ... are still out of com-...

... Aug. 28.—The French Chambers ... providing that all able-... between twenty and thirty-five ... enrolled for military duty, ... substitutes.

... British armor ... reported that the British ... has been ordered from Plymouth.

... German Government has offered ... through Mr. Bancroft, fur-... for the support of indigent ... from Paris.

... killed by the unmasking of the ... mitrailleurs at Mars-la-Tour were ... and Wedell, Barons Kliest, ... and Grimm, Prince Reuss and ... of high rank.

... from Paris report eight depart-... possession of the Prussians, namely, ... and upper Rhine and Moselle, Men-... Vosges, Marne, and Haute ... They contain 361,000 inhabitants. ... prevail in consequence of ... requisitions.

... August 26, 10 P. M.—Prussian cav-... at Doulevant, St. Remy, ... and Chateau Thierry. The ... from Paris.

... says the French in all ... so soon that they cause ... the Prussians are within ... It is admitted that the ... but asserted that the ... would have been retained ... if occupied by ...

King of Prussia left the battle-field at ... at three o'clock in the afternoon. ... through Gorsel he was attended ... Verdy, Prince Frederick Charles, ... of Mecklenburg and Count Ku-... Count Bismarck, who was exploring ... of battle in his carriage with Gen. ..., was not to be found when asked for ... King, and did not come in until dusk. ... are now two hundred thousand prisoners of war in Germany.

..., August 26.—A special correspond-... le Duc writes that Bazaine is sur-... Metz by Prussian troops and is ex-... to be compelled to capitulate his ... they being short of provisions.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

..., August 26.—The best information ... Bazaine's army, which all German offi-... telegrams proves is shut up in Metz, ... his strength about 60,000. McMahon's ... cannot exceed 100,000 real good troops, ... remainder being raw levies.

... Tribune special correspondent tele-... from Frankfort Friday that the Stras-... besiegers are making rapid progress. ... citadel is in ruins and the arsenal is on ... One battery has been silenced. The ... trenches are close to the walls. The ... losses are trifling. All the regiments ... Metz has been filled up from the ordi-... reserves.

..., August 26.—Couriers of the enemy ... seen at Braisne. German Uhlans ... appeared in the arrondissements ..., but soon fell back to the north-... A corps d'armee is marching towards ...

... people of the outskirts of Stenay, be-... Verdun and Mezieres, are defending ... themselves against the raids of the Prussians ... inflicted considerable damage on the ...

... to the Univers says: "A cry of horror ... throughout Alsace, which has been so ... the war. Our magnificent cathedral ... no longer exists. The Prussians ... it after profaning the statue of the ... by covering it with mud and breaking ...

..., Aug. 26.—The environs at Metz ... been inundated by order of the French ... authorities.

[Special to the New York Sun.]

..., Aug. 26, VIA BRUSSELS.—In spite of ... assertions, there is no communi-... with Bazaine.

... victory between Verdun and Chalons, ... by the Figaro, proves a hoax.

... prefects recommend the people of the ... to submit politely to the Prussian ... authorities.

..., August 26.—Le Public says impor-... information was received to-day by the ... concerning the positions, num-... and movements of the enemy. The ... Prince Frederick Charles and a por-... the King's army is undoubtedly ... on Paris, while Gen. Steinmetz is ... hold Bazaine. The enemy may reach ... in six days, should there be no change ... plans.

... the Prussians badly wounded in the ... of the last week is Baron Von Rohdin, ... of the celebrated prima donna Pau-... cca.

..., Aug. 26.—The conscription for 1870, ... will be drawn Monday, makes a new ...

... subscriptions for the wounded, deposited in ... up in the streets of Paris, amount ... francs daily. Yesterday 4,020 oxen, ... 26,042 sheep, and 1,012 pigs were ... into Paris.

The loss to German commerce by the ... blockade is about $1,000,000 daily.

... provincial journals say the Prussians ... the anger and hatred of peasants by ... Catholic churches.

... Journal Officiel says:

... it is not proper to expose the plans ... Government, we may announce that ... of the Prussians on Paris will be ... by every possible means. ... continues its heroic defense. A ... twenty-one houses have been de-... by shells, and the garrison repulsed ... in which the Prussians lost 1,500 ... The town is well supplied with provis-... munitions of war. It has been sum-... repeatedly to capitulate, but its com-... replies that he will blow the place up ...

[Cable Special to the N. Y. Sun.]

..., Aug 25, via Brussels, Aug. 26.—The ... from Montmedy to Sedan has been ... at Margut, near the Belgian boun-... The Prussians are at Longuon.

A reliable gentleman, coming from Metz, ... that the Prussians attacked Fort St. ... on the afternoon of the 24th. He saw ... army after the battle of the 18th ... was in a frightful state.

PARIS, Aug. 26, Midnight.—The Prince Im-... has been sent to Pethel. The Emperor ... with the army of Gen. McMahon.

MINDELHEIM, BAVARIA, Aug. 26.—Since ... Tuesday evening the bombardment at ... Strasbourg by the Prussians has been inces-... The citadel is very badly damaged and ... walls terribly battered. Several maga-... exploded in the city and at the forts. ... have also broken out in different places. Prussian losses trifling.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 26.—Heavy fighting com-... last night at the town of Stenay, ten ... from Montmedy in the direction of ... The Prussians have cut the railway between Chauvange and Laumonilly. The wounded are brought to Montmedy. The ... of the city have been closed. An as-... on Montmedy is expected.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The fourth army, under command of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is ... to co-operate with the third army in its movement on Paris. The accounts from Strasbourg represent that the Faubourg Na-... suffered severely from the fire of the ... It is reported that the cathedral was slightly damaged, but this is doubtful.

BERLIN, Aug 26.—The effect of the refusal of the French to permit the wounded to pass over neutral territory will be that the French wounded in ... hospitals must wait until the Germans are ...

The Prussian Moniteur, referring to the slaughter of ..., Bavarians, Wurtemburgers, and B..., sees the unity of Germany cemented the blood of her heroes.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Metz is gorged with the wounded and ... provisions of the besieged are failing.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—According to French reports fifteen thousand, and according to Prussian twelve thousand, French soldiers are disabled by ... and typhus fevers.

The Prussians intensely incensed at the French for firing on a flag of truce, even when sent on errand of mercy.

The official report of Bazaine shows a French loss at the battle Rezonville of 23,000 men.

The Times says a review of the resources of Prussia, that the armies of reserves have been formed to ... events in France. One on the Rhine, or the Duke of Mechlinburg-Schwerein at Berlin, under General ..., and in Silesia, under General Torrenburg.

Henry Le Bla writes to the Daily Telegraph from Paris the Emperor is actually suspended. Cabinet remains in power only because it was thought to possess administrative ability. The Corps Legislatif is supreme, it appears conscious of its lack of ... confidence, owing to the method of its ... The new Governor General Trochu the Committee of Defense are now ruling ... absolutely. General Trochu is ... becoming another Albemarle.

LONDON, Au—The Times, in an article to-day, says Ed is acquitted of every obligation to Fr...

The Prussians have declined to send any more flags of truce to the French on any account.

The Prussian force besieging Strasbourg is still engaged in turning the course of the river Ill, to shut off the supply of water from the city. If they succeed in this, the moat will also be left dry.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A movement in aid of the French and German wounded has become universal in England.

The ratification of the treaty for guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium has been interchanged here by the representatives of the various European powers.

The junction of Bazaine with McMahon has not yet been effected.

The Prince Royal of Prussia has issued a proclamation to the people of France, wherein he says: "Prussia makes war against the Emperor and not against the people of France. The people have nothing whatever to fear."

The Prince announces his purpose to instantly restore the lines of travel which have been interrupted or destroyed by army movements, so that labor and commerce may everywhere be resumed. All of the French officers have been requested to remain at their posts; their personal safety is guaranteed. The Prince further says: "Only surplus food will be taken for the German troops; that only which is not required by peaceful French."

On Thursday evening the headquarters of the Prussian army were at Bar le Duc. The advance had reached a point about midway between Chalons and Epernay. The march on Paris was to be conducted leisurely by the Prussians, as no further opposition was anticipated. There is authority for saying that the fortifications of Paris, unless manned by at least 300,000 men, are worthless.

Gen. Legrand, killed at Gravelotte, left eleven daughters, for whom a national subscription has been started.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A private letter has been received in this city from Paris, in which the writer expresses the belief that a committee of public safety has been prepared, which will seize the Government and undertake the defense of the capital, and formally depose the Emperor.

This morning several more Prussian spies, who had been condemned by a council of war, were executed.

The approach of the Prussians on Paris creates the most intense excitement. Dispatches received from various provinces announce a sudden increase in volunteering to defend the city.

The Constitutionnel says the Prussians act not only against ordinary laws, but those also of humanity.

At Strasbourg they have cruelly forced all the young men to work in the trenches, and in some cases threatened them with death if they refused. Shots from the ramparts of the besieged city killed laborers in the Prussian army. Frenchmen are thus forced to kill their brethren. Such acts are unworthy of this age. They give a singular idea of Prussian civilization. They only serve to increase French hate and augment our determination to punish them.

[Special to the Courier des Etats Unis.]

PARIS, Aug. 26.—In spite of the orders given by the commander of the enemy's army, the Prussian invasion of 1870 surpasses in horror the recollections of that of 1814. At the War Department accounts are received from all sides of the pillage, devastation, and of summary executions caused by the resistance of the peasants to the invasion of their homes. The Prussians concede to them no rights of defense. The Uhlans have committed depredations only worthy of the Cossacks of other days.

Little is said about the Emperor, and with good reason. Recrimination is not necessary. It will be time enough hereafter to demand an account from him, who was the origin of our first disaster.

The Empress shows most noble devotion to the wounded. Every day she visits the military hospitals, and extends care and consolation to the victims of the war. All the ladies of rank, and high in social standing, imitate her example. There are unfortunately some exceptions to this noble conduct.

The system of Prussian espionage has even stolen into some of the churches and sacred places, where it would be scarcely possible to discover or prevent it. One or two examples have been made, which will probably put an end to this secret conniving with the enemy.

Last evening the removal to a safe place of the master-pieces of the Louvre was begun. The precaution is timely. Are not invasions of barbarians always fatal to the arts and their most beautiful productions?

PARIS, August 27.—The King and Crown Prince are moving on the city by way of the Marne and Aube. They commit fearful pillage and unheard of outrages as they move along.

It is reported that the government is preparing a note, to be addressed to its representatives abroad, announcing that France will prosecute the war to the last extremity, and no proposal looking to a peace will be entertained so long as the enemy is on French soil.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—One of the city journals this evening has a remarkable editorial, of which the following is an extract:

Next to the news of the near approach of the Prussians toward Paris, that which most occupies public attention is the possibility of an open rupture between the Government and General Trochu. It is reported that the Empress demanded the dismissal of General Trochu from the position as Governor of Paris, but we cannot affirm anything positive. It is nevertheless true that a person has been permitted to express carelessly the opinion that Trochu, in the presence of the Empress, had been asked to retire.

A late copy of the Journal, of Nancy, says:

That which wounds us more than all else is the condition of the unfortunate farmers dwelling in our country. Our tears flow at sight of long lines of wagons laden with oats, hay and provisions of every kind to be given over to the Prussian army. The fine horses which were to prepare the earth for the seed of a future harvest have been harnessed to Prussian cannon. Since everything is scattered and destroyed on this day after harvest it equally follows that remarkable barrenness of country must ensue. The difficulties of the entire year are crowded into one month. The ruin is complete and unspeakable. Long years will be necessary to repair the damages of these few days' invasion.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Herdt, the Prussian spy, was shot this morning.

LONDON, August 28.—The following official dispatch is dated Bar le Duc, Friday night:

The garrison of Vitry surrendered on Thursday morning. The Prussians captured sixteen guns. Two battalions of the French Garde Mobile were annihilated by the Prussian cavalry. A number of French officers and 850 soldiers were captured. The Prussians had one Major severely and several troopers slightly wounded.

Thiers' appointment on the committee of defense is the result of special decree.

The Soir denounces the inactivity of the French fleet.

Reuter's Telegram says that the siege of Paris is deemed inevitable. It is even said that the Government prefers that result to a pitched battle. The forts around Paris have been armed, garrisoned, and provisioned. Prussian scouts are at Arcis-sur-Aube and near Dion.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Aug. 27.—It is reported that a battle occurred yesterday near Rheims. Heavy cannonading was heard, but no particulars have been received. The engagement was probably between the forces of McMahon and Prince Frederick.

The army of the Crown Prince at Bar le Duc has been joined by a part of King William's forces. The united army is moving rapidly, and will be before Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday. The great aim of the King is to complete the campaign as speedily as possible.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, August 28.—The statement of the Opinion Nationale that Steinmetz was badly defeated on the 22d and Frederick Charles on the 24th is not confirmed.

Private telegrams from Berlin say the Prussians have 300,000 troops along the line of the railroad ready to move across the Rhine to reinforce either of the German armies in case of defeat. Prussia cannot move more to the front yet owing to the difficulty of feeding such reserves.

To-day there are great rejoicings at Berlin. A public procession, carrying four Mitrailleurs, twenty-three cannon, and one eagle, captured from the French, passed through the streets.

The King and Crown Prince advance rapidly on Paris.

The Prussians attacked Verdun yesterday and the Garde Mobile drove them back with serious loss. These German movements are regarded as feints. There will be heavy fighting very soon. Prussia cannot afford a long campaign. France can.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, August 27.—The special correspondent of the Tribune with McMahon's headquarters writes from Pethel on Thursday morning: We left Rheims on Wednesday at 5 o'clock p. m., and arrived at Pethel at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. The troops preceded us. Tours and surrounding country is one great camp. McMahon's army here is composed of the first, fifth, seventh and twelfth corps.

The cavalry of Canrobert's is the sixth corps.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial are here. We move Friday to Mezieres. The troops have already started, and by Friday afternoon the whole army will be gone. The movement is rapid in the extreme, but the troops are fresh and in good spirits.

A Tribune special correspondent telegraphs from Paris Sunday that all correspondents have been ordered to quit the French army. The same correspondent writes Saturday evening that M. Thiers still refuses to act on the defense committee, and other Ministers are expected to remove to Tours or Berges. Gambetta, Lourier and Piccard, having obtained leave to defend Fort Bicetre, have received ten thousand artists volunteers. The Garde Mobile have drawn up an address to General Trochu protesting against the incorporation in the regular army. Rochefort has been transferred from the Pelagie prison to that of the Vicennes to prevent his rescue. Lassagray, returning from Brussels, was betrayed by Paul De Cassagnac, and arrested.

The Tribune's special correspondent at Frankfort, on Thursday, writes that private intelligence confirms the statement in the semi-official Journal that Bismarck will insist on the restitution by France of all the territory forcibly abstracted from Germany, but that neither Alsace nor Lorraine will be annexed to Prussia. The larger part will go to Baden and the rest to Bavaria. Russia is already protesting and England also. Palikao's statement that he had bought 40,000 rifles in England is but a small part of the truth, as several hundred thousand Chassepots are manufacturing here for the French Government.

There is much anxiety lest Germany should resent this, since the British government has the power of prohibiting such exportations. The daily News insists that it shall exercise the power and denounces men who imperil their country for private greed. It compares this to the Alabama case, and says no one will believe we are doing the utmost to preserve our neutrality if we allow this trade. There is no known foundation for the battles reported in the French papers, nor have we anything from McMahon later than Thursday evening.

PARIS, August 28.—McMahon's main army is at Stenay. The Emperor is at Remonville and the Prince Imperial is at Bethel.

The Prussians push their reconnoissances as far as Montmedy.

La Liberte says a General of the army of the Rhine arrived at Paris last night, had an interview with the Empress, and started immediately on his return. We may expect within a day or two a brilliant combat.

The Journal of France says: "We learn from certain sources that before ordering the army of the Prince Royal to march on Paris the King held at Pont-a'Mousson a Council of war, composed of the Generals and Princes commanding the Prussian forces. The advice of all was to remain in the territory conquered, fortifying the right bank of the Moselle. The King alone determined to march on Paris.

The Prince Royal slept night before last at Chalons.

The prefecture, in case of a seige of Paris, and government officials other than ministers, will go to Tours, Berges, and Lyons to administer provinces uninvaded by the enemy.

The Gaulois says it is reported that the Prussian administration of Alsatia and Lorraine is exceedingly tyrannical and exacting.

The Constitutionnel says: The army of the Prince Royal, reinforced by a part of the army of Frederick Charles, is marching on Paris through the Valleys of Aube and Seine. The Prussians must know how adventurous such an attempt is. McMahon may cut off their communications, and place them between two fires. To avoid this danger the Prussians made great efforts. They three times attacked Bazaine with overwhelming force, which the French army successfully resisted. The enemy, then despairing of being able to conquer him, decided to keep Bazaine checked and march on Paris.

From Paris to Sierck, the nearest point on the German frontier, is more than 10,000 leagues. This line the Prussians must defend against our armies, numberless sharpshooters and the mobile garde. To be able to subsist on our territory the 600,000 invading Prussians must extend their lines vastly, and must disperse their forces, a thing so fatal to us in the commencement of the campaign.

The journals say that the persons under arrest are soon to be disposed of and the arrests continued, as the population are loud in their exclamations against the Germans and others now in the city, who, in case of siege might be capable of treachery.

The Figaro says that, contrary to the line of conduct hitherto pursued, any change is sufficient to show how often the military plans of the French have been modified during the last week by the authorities. The people are invited to impede the enemy by all possible means. Bridges are to be blown up, railways cut, roads blockaded, scouts killed, and the Prussians harassed in flank and rear. Should this means of resistance acquire an importance, which can scarcely be counted on, the enemy will not be here for fifteen days. Otherwise, which is more probable, they may reach Paris in a week.

The latter opinion prevailed in the Corps Legislatif yesterday.

The Opinion Nationale says the German journals and those of Belgium have asserted that the troops of the Landwehr are not in the field, with the exception of the artillery. Nothing can be more false than this statement. Every one acquainted with the organization of the Prussian forces are aware that the first ban of the Landwehr, consisting of men from 25 to 35 years, have formed the greater part of the Prussian forces. Not only did that portion of them enter the field as soon as the mobilization of the army was ordered, but regiments, brigades and divisions of the second band of the landwehr in the provinces nearest France have re-enforced the armies of Frederick Charles and Steinmetz. The fact of the second section of landwehr being called on for service outside of Prussian territory has not occurred since the campaigns of 1815, Prussia, therefore, says the Opinione Nationale, is making her final effort.

Over 250,000 beeves, sheep and hogs are now in Paris.

PARIS, August 28, Midnight.—The following official intelligence has been made public: On the 25th, at 9 in the morning, Verdun was attacked by the Prussians, 10,000 strong, commanded by the Crown Prince of Saxony. After a combat which lasted three hours, during which time 300 shells were thrown into the city, the Prussians, much injured by our artillery, were repulsed with considerable loss. The Garde Nationale served our guns. We had five killed and twelve wounded. The enemy fired on our ambulance train, which was struck seventeen times, and two persons belonging to it killed. The citizens made a vigorous defense.

The movement of the Prussians along the Aube seems to have been arrested, they falling back on St. Dizier. Large bodies of infantry are passing through Luneville and Bayonne.

TOULON, Aug. 28.—The Orinque, frigate ship of the Mediterranean squadron, has left for Civita Vecchio to cruise on the Roman coast as a precaution against Garibaldians.

PARIS, August 28.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Palikao said that 10,000 Prussians attacked Verdun and were repulsed with heavy loss, and gave the particulars as already telegraphed.

Arago demanded information on the situation of the Prussian armies, but the Minister of War declined to reply.

The law calling into the ranks married men who have served in the army was rejected.

Thiers made an explanation of his position. He said he only knew of his appointment on the committee of defense from the Journal Officiel that morning. He accepted the trust through devotion to his country, but said he must have the support of the Chambers. The declaration was received with applause. The President thereupon announced that the entire Chamber accepted the appointment of Thiers.

To the question put by Picard, Count Palikao answered that the distribution of arms to the National Guard was a prerogative of his administration. He would not permit it to devolve on a subaltern.

In the Senate yesterday Lavobite, after a communication from the Minister of War giving the details of the occupation of the country by the Prussians, said of certain villages and towns which were invested and surrendered too quickly, it was partly the fault of the government, though not of the present Cabinet, which, with a strange lack of forethought, had refused to arm the people of Alsatia and Champaigne, thus betraying a lack of confidence in the people which had cost the country dear; for had these peasants, who are good marksmen, been armed, the army of the Prince Royal of Prussia would not have so easily crossed the Vosges, where our men, hidden from view, could have inflicted such loss upon them that France would not have been compelled to abandon her second line of defense.

A train of American ambulances, under the direction of Dr. Marion Sims, left this city to-day for Metz. Dr. Pratt and many other members of the United States Sanitary Commission accompanied the train in uniform. The daughters of Dr. Sims marched at the head of the procession, bearing the banners of France and the United States. Great sensation was created among the populace. As the train moved through the streets the crowds cheered and gave liberally to those collecting for the wounded.

[Special to the New York Times.]

PARIS, Aug. 27.—I have just seen a private letter from Ronald Mitchell, late editor of the Constitutionnel, to his father, dated headquarters of Marshal McMahon, at Bethel, Thursday. He says: "You know I was downhearted when I left Paris at the progress of the Prussians. Since I have been with our army my mind has been completely changed. I am now certain of our ultimate success. Since our first unfortunate defeats on the Rhine our army never comes into collision with the Prussians without maintaining its positions and inflicting a tremendous loss on the enemy.

I saw and conversed with the Emperor yesterday. He is in excellent health and spirits. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the army. We leave this P. M., taking the direction of Metz, but that is no indication of our real route.

Duke of Saldanha is expected in a few days to take his old position as Ambassador for Portugal.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

PARIS, August 28.—Seventeen thousand Prussians have been killed and wounded during the war.

Belgium is prepared to defend her new treaty by force.

Some spies were shot this morning.

A son of Bismarck is badly wounded, and a son of the Prussian Minister killed.

Ten thousand persons are attached to the headquarters of the King of Prussia, including 80 servants.

Three prizes were brought into Brest yesterday.

Arrests of individuals occur daily.

The mint works silver, but no gold.

Fifteen thousand sheep, forty thousand pigs and twenty-five thousand oxen have entered Paris within the last few days.

During the siege the Government will stay in Paris.

The Prussian Generals were opposed to the march on Paris, but the King insisted upon it.

[Special to N. Y. Sun.]

ARLON, via BRUSSELS, August 27.—The Prussians have summoned Longwy to surrender, but the commanding officer refused.

MEZIERES, via BRUSSELS, August 27.—The railway which was destroyed between Caugnan and Montmedy has been repaired.

The Prussians are retreating before Franc Tieurers and the peasants from Stenay to Dun.

PARIS, August 28, via Brussels.—The sieges of Strasbourg, Toul, Thionville and Metz have made no progress.

The capitulation of Bazaine for want of support is expected.

BRUSSELS, August 28.—Prussian scouting parties are at Meux, one hour from Paris.

PARIS, August 28.—La Presse says the official announcement made in the Chambers that the Prussians are marching on Paris causes neither astonishment nor fear in the capital. The Parisians observe it with quiet resolution. King William is fatally led to this hazard in spite of serious strategic reasons which should turn him from it. It is considered that this old man has raised a million men whom he will never take back across the Rhine. It will be easily seen that he finds it necessary to risk a bloody battle at the foot of our towers. There is not one German in all Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg or Baden who would not scorn and curse the King should he not make a supreme effort to come here and dictate peace in Paris. How else could he return to Germany in the midst of the desolation of families—the misery and depopulation of city and country? Should he not win a bloody success, his defeat would be complete. This is the decisive reason, a reason more political than military, which brings the old King under our walls.

Gravier D'Cossagnac has petitioned the Chambers, at the request of many inhabitants of Paris, that all Germans now in Paris and environs be expelled.

It is proposed in case of siege that the Minister of War shall leave Paris, so that the military administration of the city may not be at anytime impeded.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The disposition of the different German armies is as follows: There are eighteen corps d'armee, containing 40,000 men each. The 1st corps d'armee under Steinmetz has the 1st, 7th, and 8th corps, at Metz.

The second army, under Prince Frederick Charles, composed of the second, third, ninth, and tenth corps, is at Metz.

The third, under the Prussian Crown Prince, composed of the fifth, sixth, and eleventh corps and the second Bavarian corps, is marching on Paris.

The fourth army, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, has the 4th and 12th Corps, and the Saxon and Prussian Guards. The fifth army under Gen. Werder has the Wurtemberg and Baden Divisions engaged in the siege of Strasbourg.

The Sixth Army, under Grand Duke of Mecklin-Schwerein, is on the Rhine.

The Seventh Army, under Generals Von Constein and Loewnfeld, is at Berlin. Three of these armies are on reserve.

LONDON, August 28.—An important Carlist rising is represented in the provinces of Navaire and Galon, and troops are leaving Madrid for the scene.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1870.

Business circles are beginning to wear a more cheerful appearance, but it is principally caused by preparations for the fall trade. There are a few buyers in town but business has not yet fairly opened. The general opinion is that buyers will not bring a great deal of money with them, which fact is even now having an effect of contraction upon the money market, but the banks discount for their depositors at the old rate, 9 to 12 per cent, but they could readily obtain higher rates if they would demand it.

EXCHANGE—Is easy, but the banks are not free sellers, for their remittances use up all the surplus New York exchange on hand. The current rate may be fairly quoted at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD—Comes in slowly and the buoyancy noticeable in the market a few days past has now disappeared. Gold opened at 116¾ and closed at 116¼.

Messrs. Morton, Gault & Co, bankers, No. 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	116	116¾
Silver halves and quarters	110	
Silver dimes	108	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are quiet but firm. There is now no fear felt that they will come home from Germany to any great extent, and the prices have nearly regained all that was lost at the beginning of the European struggle.

Five-twenties, 1862	113¼@114¼
Five-twenties, 1862	111¼@112¼
Five-twenties, 1864	110¾@111¼
Five-twenties, 1865	110¾@111¼
Five-twenties, new issue	109 @110
Five-twenties, 1867	109 @110
Five-twenties, 1868	109 @110
Ten-forties	107¾@108¾
Cy 6's	110¾@111¼

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114	114¾	114¾		
" '62	111¾	112¼	112¼		
" '64	110¾	111	111¼	¼	
" '65	110¾	111¼	111¼		
New issue	109¾	109¾	110	¼	
" '67	109¾	110	110		
Coupons '68	110¾	110	110		
10-40 coupons	108¾	108¼	108¾		½
Cy 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The tight money market has caused increased activity in local securities. Holders who expect to have use for their funds within the next few months are now selling, lest by holding longer they should suffer a decline, and some capitalists are taking advantage of the present opportunities to buy bargains. Bank stocks are looked upon with great favor, and 8 per cent. bonds are in active demand. The second mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of the L. & F. R. R. and Shelby county 8 per cent. bonds, are going off lively.

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	124 @125
National Bank, second	96½ @ 97¼
National Bank, Planters'	96 @ 97
National Bank, City	100 @102
Bank of Kentucky	95 @ 96
Bank of Louisville	89 @ 90
Merchants' Bank	111 @112
Commercial Bank	75½ @ 76¼
Northern Bank	120 @122
Citizens' Bank	109 @110
People's Bank	96½ @ 97
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	87½ @ 89
Falls City Tobacco bank	95 @ 96
Masonic bank	100 @101
Security bank	110 @111
Louisville Insurance Company bank	95½ @ 96¼
Farmers' bank	129 @130
Western Insurance Company bank	99 @100
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100 @101
German Insurance Company bank	100 @101
Gas Company stock	107 @109
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	81 @ 83
L. & F. R. R. (common)	40 @ 41
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	79 @ 80

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	74 @ 77
City for bounty, 6 per c	76 @ 78
City for school purposes, 6 per c	76 @ 78
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	80 @ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c	78 @ 79¼
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 per c	77 @ 79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76 @ 77
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81 @ 83
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	79 @ 80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	76 @ 77
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	79 @ 80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98 @ 99
" second issue, 6 per c	86¼ @ 87¼
" third issue, 6 per c	76 @ 77
" fourth issue, 6 per c	77¼ @ 78¼
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	100 @101
" new 5 per c	88 @ 90
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	96 @ 98
" new, 7 per c	80¼ @ 82
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C aranca), 7 per c	84 @ 85*

L., C. & L. R. R., 6 per cent	@ 94
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	@ 94
due '71 (L. B. br.) 7 per c	@ 90
due '80 (M. br.) 7 per c	[illegible]
due '71	[illegible]
City for Shelbyville & Paducah R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Weekly Review of the Market.

ALCOHOL—A moderate demand for alcohol is reported, and sales are made in barrel lots at $2 20@2 25 per gallon.

APPLES—Are in large supply, and prices range from $1 50 to 2 per bbl, as to quality.

ALE AND BEER—Are quotably unchanged, with a good demand. We continue to quote at $13 per bbl for cream ale, and Madison ale at $2 25 per dozen in quart bottles. Lager beer is held at $10@11 per bbl, and quarter bbls at $3 50 @3 75. Common beer commands $8 per bbl and $1 50 per keg.

BROOMS—Stocks are ample and prices rule steady. Sales are made at $2 25@4 50 per dozen for common to the best brands.

BARK—Is in fair request and sales are made at $12 50@13 00 per cord delivered.

BEESWAX—Is steady and good to prime lots command 28@30c per pound.

BEANS—Prices are nominal and the demand limited. We quote the market nominal at $1 50@2 50 per bushel for common to choice navy.

BATTING—Is steady with ample stocks. Sales are made at 22@25c per pound for the various grades.

BAGS—A moderate demand for seamless grain bags and burlaps is reported and prices are steady. Gunnies are nominal with a better demand.

2-bushel, seamless bags	42½@45
2¼-bushel " "	50 @55
3-bushel " "	58 @60
4-bushel burlaps	20 @22
2-bushel do	17 @18
Gunnies, in bales	20 @20¼
do resewed	21½@22

BUTTER—Country butter readily commands 20@25 per lb for prime to choice. Western Reserve butter is steady at 24@25c, and New York tub butter is held at 33@35c.

BAGGING—Transactions during the week have been upon a liberal scale, and prices have been fully maintained. Two-pound Kentucky hemp bagging commands 29¼@30c, and jute and flax bagging 25@28c. We note sales to-day of 650 pieces flax at 28c, and 500 pieces hemp at 29¼c.

BALE ROPE—Is in fair request, with light stocks. Sales are made at 8@9c for coils and half coils. Sales to-day include 100 half coils at 8¼c.

BARLEY—Receipts are fair, and we note sales of 500 bushels fall at $1 02. Dealers are paying for spring 75@85c, and 95c@$1 10 for fall.

COFFEE—The market has been moderately active during the week, and prices have ruled about the same as last week. Stocks are ample. We quote:

Fancy	23¼@24
Choice Rio	22¼@23
Prime Rio	22 @22¼
Good Rio	20¾@22
Fair Rio	19¼@20
Common Rio	18¼@20
Laguayra	23 @24
Java	27 @29
Ceylon	24 @25

CORDAGE—Prices are steady. We quote:

Jute rope	14 @15 c
Cotton rope	37½@39¼c
Manilla rope	22½@24 c
Sisal rope	20¼@21¼c

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, ROPE AND TWINE—We have no change whatever to note in yarns, rope or twine. A fair trade is reported and dealers are well supplied. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	15¼@17¼c
" 600, " at	13¼@15¼c
" 700, " at	11¼@13¼c
Carpet chain	34 @36 c
Candle wick	34 @36 c
Pound yarns	34 @36 c
Cotton twine	34 @36 c

CORN—The market rules dull, and trade is confined to small jobbing lots. The tendency is to lower figures, and the market closes weak. We quote shelled at 95c@$1, sacks included; ear corn at 80@85c on arrival, and 85@90c from store. Prices are steadily receding, and the market closes weak.

COTTON—Very limited transactions have been reported during the week and prices have ruled steady, the fluctuations having been unimportant. We note sales to-day of eighty bales assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Middling	18 @18¼
Low middling	17 @17¼
Good ordinary	14¼@15
Ordinary	12¼@13

CEMENT—There is no change in quotations, and sales to-day aggregated 875 barrels at $1 75 @2 00 per barrel.

CORN-MEAL—Is lower. Sales of bolted are made at 90@95c, and kiln-dried at $4 75@5 00 per bbl.

COOPERAGE—The market is quiet with limited sales of flour barrels and slack work. We quote:

Bourbon bbls. iron-hooped	$2 15
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 60
Oil bbls	2 00
Pork bbls	1 50
Lard tierces	2 00
Ham tierces	1 90
Bacon hhds	3 00
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	45
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 25
" " iron-hooped	1 50
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	90
" " five gallons	80
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$12 00@14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	25 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00

COAL—The market is still largely supplied and prices are unchanged. We quote at $4 25 per load of 25 bushels for Pittsburg coal. By barge load we quote Pittsburg at 10¼@11c, cannel at 13c, and 9c for Pomeroy.

CANDLES—Prices are firm and unchanged, with a good demand. We note sales to-day of 200 boxes of 12-oz star at 14¼c. We quote full-weight candles at 19¼@20¼c, [illegible] at 11¼@15c, and 11-oz at 13¼@14¼c. Tallow candles at 12¼ @13c.

CHEESE—Stocks of Ohio factory cheese are very light, and prices rule firm. We quote Ohio factory at 13¼@14c. Kentucky cream cheese is held at 13¼@14c.

CANNED GOODS—Very little is doing in fruit, but a fair trade is reported in sauces, jellies, and fish. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	4 00@4 25
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	3 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	6 50@7 00
Tomatoes, per doz	1 50@1 75
Jellies, per doz	4 00@4 50
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 50@5 00
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 75@8 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	2 00@2 25
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 00@2 25
Pickles, English	[illegible]

CANNED FISH—Are unchanged in every respect. We quote:

Oysters, 2-lb cans, per dozen	$2 80@2 90
Oysters, 1-lb cans, per dozen	1 75@1 80
Oysters, spiced, per dozen	4 50@5 00
Lobsters, 1-lb cans	2 25@2 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 50@

DRIED APPLES—New crop is beginning to arrive and is held at 4@4¼c per lb on arrival.

EGGS—Are in good demand, and sales are made in lots on arrival at 13¼@14c per dozen. Sales to-day include 800 dozen at 14c.

FLAXSEED—Is firm, and receipts find ready sales at $1 80@2 per bushel.

FEATHERS—The market has been irregular during the week, and sales of strictly choice lots have been made at 75@77c per lb. Prices, however, at the close were weaker, and we quote at 75c. Very desirable lots might bring a fraction above these figures.

FLOUR—The market has exhibited no new feature during the week except a slight decline on the higher grades. Trade has been only moderate and chiefly local. Dealers are well supplied. We quote:

Fine	$4 50@4 75
Superfine	5 00@5 25
Extra	5 50@6 00
Extra family	6 00@6 25
A No. 1	[illegible]
Fancy	7 00@7 50
Rye Flour	6 00@6 25

FISH—Are quotably unchanged, and are selling at prices differing very little from current quotations in the Boston market. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	[illegible]
Do No. 2, large, bbl	16 50@17 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	8 50@9 00
Do No. 2, medium	14 00@15 50
Do No. 2, do half bbl	7 50@8 00
Do No. 3, large	12 50@13 00
Do No. 3, small	9 00@10 00
Do No. 3, do half bbl	5 00@5 50
Do No. 1, kits	2 75@3 00
Do No. 2, kits	1 75@1 85
Do No. 3, kits, large	1 00@1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1	8 25@
Do No. 2	7 75@
Do No. 3	6 50@
Herring, bbls	8 50@9 50
Sardines	20 @ 30c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Lemons are lower, and are selling at $15 50@17 per box. Layer raisins are steady $4 75@4 90. Zante currants at 16@18c, and figs at 17@18c.

GINSENG—Is quiet. Sales of strictly prime lots are made at 60c per lb.

HAY—Is quiet and steady, with receipts fully up to the requirements of the market. We quote at $16@17 on arrival, with sales from store and on cars at from $1 to 1 50 advance.

HIDES—Prices rule steady, and receipts find quick sales. We quote dry flint at 18@19c, dry-salted at 15@17c, and green-salted at 8@9c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—The demand is improving. Sales are made at from 5¼c to 7c for round and jobbing lots. We note sales of 6,000 pounds at 6c.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is moderately active, and prices are unchanged in every respect. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	@3¼	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@4¼	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5¼@6	Amer'n blister	11@12
Sheet	5¼@6¼	German	12@15
Boiler	8 @9	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9¼	Iron plow w'gs	6¼
Castings	4 @5¼	Steel do	10@12
Pulleys	8 @9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—We have no change whatever to note in the leather market, and continue to quote:

Oak sole tan	39@40	French calf pr dz	$40@70
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	31@36	Hogskins	13@18
Harness	40@43	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	46@47		
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 40@1 50		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Upper per doz	42@54		

LIME—Is in good request, with sales at 95c@$1 per bbl.

LUMBER—Is steady, with a fair demand. Stocks are equal to the requirements of the trade. We quote:

Wh. pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	29 00
Fencing	20 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	23 00@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	28 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 00
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

MALT—The market rules firm, with a fair demand. We quote fall malt at $1 35@1 45; spring at $1 10@1 25; Canada at $1 25; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 35.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are ample and include all the well-known and popular brands. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ¼ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra lbs and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for sirups, and prices continue to rule at 40c to $1 per gallon. New Orleans molasses is steady at 80@90c per gallon.

NAILS—Are unchanged, with a fair demand. We quote: [illegible]. Cut spikes are held at $4 75@[illegible] per keg; wrought spikes at [illegible] for ¾, [illegible]. Horse-shoe nails at [illegible] per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes [illegible].

OFFAL—The market rules steady, and we quote bran at [illegible]; shorts at [illegible]; middlings at [illegible], and shipstuffs at [illegible] per ton.

ONIONS—Are in fair supply, and are selling at $3@3 50 per bbl.

OILS—The market is firm and steady. We quote Linseed oil at [illegible]; Lard oil at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2. Coal oil 25c.

OATS—Receipts are ample to meet the requirements of the trade, which is chiefly local, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying on arrival [illegible]@40c as to quality, and sales are made at 45c in bulk, and 47@50c including burlaps.

POULTRY—The market is fairly supplied with chickens and sales are made on arrival at $2 50@2 75 per dozen.

POTATOES—Are in good demand and command $1 60@1 85 per bbl loose on arrival and $2 50@2 60 per bbl packed, and in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—The market closes dull and weak. Stocks held here are small and are being gradually worked down, so that dealers are exhibiting but little anxiety with regard to the immediate future of prices. The rigid economy manifested by consumers will result in the supply being equal to the requirements of the trade until the close of the season.

MESS PORK—Is quiet, and dealers quote at $29 50@30 00. Rump pork is steady at $24 50@25 00 per barrel.

BACON—Sales to-day include 25 casks clear rib sided at 17¼@17¾c; 10 do shoulders at 14¼c. We quote clear sides at 18¼@19c, clear rib sides at 17¼@18c, and shoulders at 14¼@15c.

BULK MEATS—Transactions are unimportant, and prices are unchanged. We quote clear sides 17¼c, clear rib sides 16¼@16½c, and shoulders at 13¼@13½c.

HAMS—Are in fair request, and we note sales to-day of 20 tierces sugar-cured at 24c. We quote the various brands at 24@25c.

LARD—Is quiet, with fair stocks on the market. We quote tierces at 16¾@17c, and keg at 18¼@19c.

RYE—The market rules steady, with a light demand. We quote at 75c per bushel on arrival.

RICE—Is steady, with ample stocks. We quote at 8¼@9¼ per lb for the various qualities.

STARCH—Is in fair demand, and the various brands of prime starch command 6 to 7c for round and jobbing lots.

SOAP—Is steady with ample stocks. We continue to quote No. 1 German soap at 7¼@8c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5¼@6¼c.

SALT—We have no change to make in quotations, and the market is well supplied. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	2 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SUGARS—Jobbers have been quite actively employed during the week, and prices for New Orleans sugars are reported steady. We quote:

Choice	13 @13¼
Prime	12¼@13¼
Fully fair	12 @12¼
Fair	11¼@12

REFINED SUGARS—Are in fair supply and prices of hard standard have receded a shade. We quote:

Hard standard	14¼@15
A's	14 @14¼
B's	13¼@14
Extra C	13¼@14
C's	13¼@13¼
C. Yellow	12¼@13¼
Molasses sugars	9¼@10¼

ISLAND SUGARS—Are unchanged and stocks are ample. Demeraras are reported at 13@13¼c. Porto Rico sugars are steady at 11@12¼c, and Cubes are in fair request at 11@12c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in good request and receipts readily sell at 8@8¼c for tallow, and 7@10c for grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair demand is reported, and we note a slight advance on two descriptions. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$12 00@13 50
I. X., 10x14	15 00@15 50
I. C., 14x20	13 50
I. X., 14x20	16 50
Block tin, per lb	47c
Lead, per lb	9c
Solder, per lb	30c

VINEGAR—Rules steady, and stocks of the various qualities are ample. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl; crab at $9@10 per bbl, and pure at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—Receipts are light and the market is steady. Dealers are paying for unwashed wool 28@31c per lb, and tub-washed commands 41@47c per lb.

WINDOW GLASS—Is unchanged, and we give the following card rates with 25 per cent. discount:

6x8 and 8x10	$4 00	14x14 and 14x24	$5 50
10x12 and 10x15	4 50	14x26 and 14x30	6 50
10x16 and 10x18	5 00	18x18 and 18x24	5 50
10x20 and 10x24	5 50	18x26 and 18x30	6 50
12x20 and 12x30	6 50	20x30 and 20x30	7 00

WOODEN WARE—Is steady and dealers are well supplied. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" 2	9 @9 50
" 3	8 @8 50
Painted B'kts	[illegible]
Cedar iron b'd	5 00@5 50
Do. brass b'd	8 @10 50
Churns, No. 1	10 50@
" 2	10 00@
" 3	9 50@
" 4	9 00@
Assorted	9 50@
Wash-boards	2 40@2 60
Seives	1 75@2 50

WHEAT—Only a moderate business has been transacted during the past week. Some sales have been reported, and receipts, though not large, have been about up to the expectation of dealers. The tendency of the market is to lower quotations, and weakness is its distinguishing feature. Operators are cautious, and beyond purchasing for immediate wants but little is doing. We quote red at $1 to 1 10 on arrival, and white at $1 10 to 1 25 per bushel.

WHISKY—Raw whisky is weak, with light sales at 90@91c tax paid. Rectified is steady with a fair trade, at from $1 10 to $1 25 as to proof. Redistilled whisky commands $1 15@1 17 per gallon. Copper whisky is in good request and ample supply. We quote one year old $1 50@1 75; two year old $2 50@3 25; three year old $3@4 50, tax paid.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

There has been a little more trade in this department during the week, and some arrivals of merchants from Arkansas and Texas are recorded at the hotels. The indications for a good fall trade are favorable, and with few exceptions prices are steady. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		Arnolds	8¼@9
Cannehon	13¼	Hamiltons	11
G't Western	12¼	Lancaster	11
Anchor	12¼	Richmonds	11¼
Penn Mills	12¼	Wamsutta	7¼
Laurel Hill	12¼	Gloucester	11
Macon	12¼	TICKINGS.	
Bellaire	12¼	Conestoga, ss'd	24
Kennedale	12¼	do extra	28
Eastern standards	12¼	Everett	30
Osnaburgs, 7-8	15@17	Falls City	20
do 6-4	20	do A	23
Pepperell E. fine	13¼	do AA	26
do R	13¼	do AAA	30
do O	12¼	Minnehaha	37¼
do N	11	STRIPES.	
BLEACHED.		Amoskeag	22
Blackstone	14¼	Albany	10
Hope	13¼	American	14¼
Lawton, 36 inch	15	Jewett City	14¼
do 34 inch	15	BROWN DRILLS.	
Lonsdale	15	Starr A	17
Wamsutta	21	Pepperell	15
N. Y. Mills	21	Laconia	15
Pepperell 6-4	35	Winthrop	15
do 7-4	40	DENIMS.	
do 8-4	45	Ogden A brown	16
do 10-4	55	Albany blue	16
WORSTED BRAIDS.		Amoskeag	30
Common colors	65	GINGHAMS.	
High colors	70	Glasgow	16
CANTON FLANNEL.		Lancaster	16
Hamilton brown	21	Hartford	14
Amoskeag	24	Scotch	22@30
CAMBRICS.		CORSET JEANS.	
Paper	10@11	Bates	11¼
Glazed	9@10	Pepperell	14
PRINTS.		Amoskeag	14
Allens	11¼	do sateen	16
Amoskeag	11¼	SPOOL COTTON.	
Cocheco	12	Clark's 6-cord	80
Dunnels A	12	do enameled	50
Lon. mourning	10¼	Stafford Bros	40
Merrimac D	11¼	Brooks	80
do W	12¼	Green & Daniels	40@45
do chints	13¼	Stewart's	40
Pacific	11¼	J. & P. Coats	80
Spragues fancy	11	Hadley	70
do frock	11¼	Willimantic, 6 cd	75
Bedford	7¼	do enameled	40
American	11¼	JEANS.	
Dunnels fancy	11¼	Kentucky	40@65
Garners	10¼	Eastern	30@75

Louisville Drug Market.

A fair trade for the season is reported, and we notice a decline in several articles in our list. Stocks are now fully replenished, and dealers are offering inducements to buyers which should, as they doubtless will, secure a large fall trade. We quote:

Alcohol	$2 15 @2 25
Alum	5 @ 6
Calomel, lb	95 @1 00
Camphor, lb	53 @ 55
Cochineal, lb	1 10 @1 15
Chloroform, lb	1 25 @1 40
Copperas, bbls, lb	3¼@
Copperas, kegs, lb	3¼@
Cream Tartar, pure	46 @ 45
Gum Opium, lb	11 00 @11 50
Indigo, lb	1 50 @1 60
Licorice, Calab, lb	45 @ 46
Magnesia crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	42 @ 45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	8 75 @
Madder, lb	18 @ 20
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 65 @
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 35 @1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25 @3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 50 @
Oil, tanners', gallon	80 @ 85
Oil, bergamot, pound	6 00 @6 25
Oil, cassia, pound	3 75 @4 00
Oil, lemon, pound	3 60 @3 80
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 40 @2 45
Rosin, bbl	3 50 @6 00
Soap, castile, Fr	16 @ 17
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6¼@ 6¼
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6 @ 6¼
Soda, sal, pound	4¼@ 5
Soda, ash, pound	5¼@ 6
Salts, epsom, pound	5¼@
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80 @ 85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 25 @15 50
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz	16 25 @16 50
Sulphur, roll, pound	5 @ 6
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	11 @ 13
Saltpeter, pure pound	18 @ 20
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	48 @ 50
Turpentine, cans, gallon	@ 55
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4 @
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5 @ 5¼

Louisville Retail Market.

The market continues to be well-supplied with vegetables and prices are about the same as ruled last week. We have no change to note in meats. Peaches are not abundant though a moderate supply is reported. There is a liberal supply of watermelons and cantelopes, which find ready sale. We quote:

Meats—	
Beef—rib roast, per lb	12 @15 c
Beef—sirloin steak, per lb	15 @17 c
Fresh mutton, per lb	10 @12 c
Fresh lamb, per lb	12¼@15 c
Fresh veal, per lb	10 @15 c
Fresh pork, per lb	15 c
Corned beef, per lb	8 @10 c
Ham, per lb	25 c
Pickled Pork, per lb	20 c
Dried beef, per lb	25 @28 c
Breakfast bacon, per lb	25 c
Poultry—spring chickens, per dozen, $4 00. Chickens, each, 40@50c.	
Fish—	
Lake fish, per lb	12¼c
River fish, per lb	8 c
Fruits—	
Peaches, per quart	10@15c
Apples, per half peck	60@70c
Lemons, per doz	40c@$1
Oranges, per doz	50c
Pears, per half peck	20@25c
Plums, per quart	15c
Grapes, per lb	15c
Vegetables—	
Butter Beans, per quart	20c
Sweet Potatoes, per measure	15c
Green Corn, per dozen	12@15c
Tomatoes, per quart	15c
Potatoes, per half peck	25c
Turnips, per bunch	5c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Beets, per bunch	5@10c
Cabbages, per head	5@10c
Onions, per quart	5c
Radishes, per bunch	2¼c
Cucumbers, each	1@1¼c
Squashes, each	5c
Watermelon	10@20c
Cantelope	5@10c
Snap beans, per measure	15@20c

Butter, &c.—	
[illegible], per lb	[illegible]
Cheese, yellow roll, per lb	[illegible]
Cheese, yellow packed, per lb	[illegible]
Ordinary to good do., per lb	[illegible]
Country [illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, per doz	[illegible]
Wood—Beech, per cord	$6 00

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the week ending this evening has been moderately active, and prices, considering the circumstances, are fairly maintained. [illegible] the past week foot up 619 hhds against [illegible] the previous week, and the aggregate for the current tobacco year is reported at 37,487 hhds. [illegible] are fully up to estimates, and it is now regarded certain that by the 1st of November the [illegible] will foot up 40,000 hhds. [illegible] speculation, and buyers for foreign markets are operating cautiously, the home trade is quite active, and sound sweet manufacturing [illegible] command fair prices and are in demand.

There is nothing specially discouraging from the growing crop, and the estimates, although [illegible] of the quantity that will be grown in Kentucky have undergone no modification.

The following is an exhibit of transactions for the week and for the current tobacco year:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	200	10,401
Louisville House	171	9,058
Ninth-street House	87	5,432
Farmers' House	54	5,403
Boone House	52	5,130
Planters' House	18	1,716
Hhds	619	37,487

The sales to-day at four of the auction warehouses amounted to 90 hhds, as follows:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 31 hhds: 1 hhd Ballard county leaf, $8 00; 20 hhds Breckinridge county leaf, 14 00, 14 00, [illegible], 11 75, 11 75; 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs, 6 50, 6 25, 6 60; 6 hhds Henderson county leaf, 11 75, 11 25, 10 25, 8 30, 8 25, 7 70; 2 hhds Henderson county trash, 5 40, 5 30; 12 hhds Lyon county leaf, 12 00, 9 10, 8 30, 8 00, [illegible]; 1 hhd Meade county common leaf, 7 90; 1 hhd Henry county common leaf, 7 10; 1 hhd Daviess county common leaf, 7 00.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 26 hogsheads: 4 hhds Warren county lugs at $4 75, 5 10, 5 65, 6 00; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs 6 20; [illegible] hhds Indiana leaf and lugs [illegible]; 4 hhds Ballard county leaf and lugs 5 35, 9 30, 13 75, [illegible]; 5 hhds Butler county leaf and lugs 5 95, 6 85, 5 30, 7 50, 8 45; 4 hhds Indiana lugs and trash 4 75, 4, 4 65, 5 75.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 11 hhds, with 8 rejections: 4 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $6 25 to 6 85; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $10 50; 3 hhds Webster county leaf at $7 40 to 8 50; 3 hhds Barren county leaf at $9 50 to 10 00; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $5 40.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 2 hhds Spencer county (Indiana) lugs and low leaf at $7 50 and $5 80; 2 hhds Warren county good lugs at $6 00 and 6 65; 5 hhds Barren county low leaf and lugs at $6 40, 6 90, 7 00, 6 10, and 6 30; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs at $6 30.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, August 26, 1870.

CATTLE—The market for cattle during the past week, ending to-day, has ruled brisk, and all have been sold about as fast as they arrived at fair prices for the grades of stock. With some few exceptions the class of cattle that were on the market was of moderate grades, consequently no number one prices were obtained. We quote for thin and rough 2¼ to 3c; common 3¼ to 4c; fair 4¼ to 4¾c; good 5 to 5¼c, and for strictly choice with the big fat 5¾ to 6c. Shipping cattle—none on the market. We quote at from 6¼ to 7¼c; extra 7¼c. Pens are empty.

HOGS—The market for hogs has ruled good during the past week, and all sold on arrival or within a few hours after they were put in the pens at good prices. We continue to quote at from 7¾ to 8¼c for light hogs; medium and half fat 8¾ to 9¼c; best smooth well-fatted heavy hogs 9¼ to 9¾c; extra fine hogs have been sold at 10c. But few left over.

SHEEP—Arrivals fair. Market continues to rule about as last quoted, as from $1 to 1 50 per head for common, fair $2@2 50; best butcher's sheep $3 50 to 4 25. Heavy well-fatted sheep 4¼ to 5¼c per lb.

HORSES AND MULES—The demand in the South continues to grow, and drovers are taking the advantage of it, and mules are daily going to the Southern country in large droves. The demand generally is for good broke stock, and most all that have passed through in the last few days have consisted of this class.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	313
Hogs	448
Sheep	663
Mules	150
Total	1,574

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The market during the present week ending to-day has been well supplied with cattle. There were on sale 815 head, and, looking over the receipts, sales and transactions of this week, we must say that a good business has been done. The supply has been larger than any week during the present season. The quality consisted mostly of common and medium grades, and only a few real good and extra cattle have been on the market during the week. Prices on common and medium stock, on account of the large supply, have been some lower, but good stock sold at full prices. There are only a few left over unsold. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades consist of half-blooded and full-blooded Durhams, weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs; would sell at $7 to 7 50. Second quality consists of smooth, fat steers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs; sell from $6 25 to 7; oxen that are smooth and fat sell from $5 50 to 6 50. First quality of butchers' stuff consists of smooth fat steers, cows, and heifers, that weigh from 850 to 1,200 lbs; sell from $5 to 6. Second quality sell from $3 75 to 4 75, and common and inferior stock sell from $2 75 to $3 50 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milk cows are in fair demand, and sell, as to quality, from $30 to 65 per head.

SHEEP—The supply has been large, but there has been a good demand. Farmers have been on the market, and have bought most of the wethers, weighing from 90 to 110 lbs, for feeding purposes, for which they are paying from $2 75@3 75. Heavy fat wethers weighing 120 lbs and upward sell from $4@5 25 per 100 lbs gross; common mixed lots are hard to sell at from $1 75@2 50 per head. Lambs are in fair demand, and sell as to quality; common and medium lots sell at from $2@2 75, and choice to extra at from $3@3 75.

HOGS—The market has been active, and all sell as fast as they arrive. Light stock hogs are in demand, but are very scarce. They sell from $8 50 to 9; fair and good butchers' hogs sell from $9 25 to 9 75, and choice lots of heavy, well-fatted, corn-fed at $10 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Continue to arrive, on the way South. Several car-loads have passed through our yards during the last week. We are not advised as to the market.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	815
Sheep	1,273
Hogs	504
Horses and mules	310
Total	2,902

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Beeves count up 2,000 head for to-day, making [illegible] head for the week [illegible]. The One Hundredth street cattle, [illegible] cars, were mostly good and were taken [illegible] of Texans [illegible] of Missouri [illegible]. Sheep are plenty; 1,800 head arrived to-day, making [illegible] for the week [illegible]. Hogs [illegible].

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—Beeves, the market opened slow and the supply is large, numbering 6,235 head; the class of cattle were fully up to those of last week and prices are firm, [illegible]. The receipts of sheep and lambs were small, [illegible]. The market is good and market strong; prices range for [illegible]. Hogs, there is an improved feeling and better demand [illegible] of 186 head for New York at 9¼c, averaging 300 lbs.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Cattle market during the week has been more active, with no decline on good stock, and a slight advance on poor; fair to good went off early, and at the close Texans went with equal ease at a slight advance: the receipts for the week were 571 cars against 422 cars last week; receipts for week 10,576 head, and they all sold at full quotations; there were no sales at higher rates than those already reported. Hogs, the receipts were 6,100 head, most of which went through East, the sales being only for city slaughter at a decline of ¼c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—P. M.

The total cotton crop for the year is now figured at 3,256,720 bales.

The bank statement shows a heavy loss in the legal reserve. It is owing to the continued outflow of coin to Europe and the commencement of the Western drain of currency to move the crops. Considerable amounts of currency have also been sent to Boston during the week. The banks now only hold $9,881,000 above the 25 per cent required by law. The following is the

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$273,986,976
do decrease	1,780,008
Specie	19,639,384
do decrease	1,093,942
Circulation	32,904,906
do increase	65,339
Deposits	201,966,700
do decrease	3,564,618
Legal-tenders	48,956,712
do decrease	1,392,573

The money market is easy at 3@5 per cent on call loans. Time loans 7 per cent and a commission of ¼@½ per cent for 90 days.

Sterling exchange is nominal at 9¼@10.

The gold market is very dull and rather weak; opened at 116¾, sold down to 116½ and closed at 116¼@116¾. The carrying rates were 3 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $45,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $230,650 and for the week $1,197,162.

The Sub-treasury received for customs during the week $3,514,950, and disbursed as coin interest $266,902.

Government bonds are unchanged. The following are the latest quotations:

Coupons of '81	114¼@114¾
Coupons of '62	112 @112¼
Coupons of '64	111¼@111¾
Coupons of '65	111¼@111¾
Do new	109¾@110
Coupons of '67	109¾@110
Coupons of '68	110¾@110¾
Ten-forties	108¾@109
Currency 6's	111¾@112

State bonds are quiet and firm. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90¾@	Old Virg'a	65 @
Old Tenn	61 @	Old N. Car	52 @
New Tenn	59¼@	New N. Car	31 @

The Stock market is dull but steady. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	61	Lake Shore	91¼
Cumberland	30	Illinois Central	135
Western U. Tel	33¾	Pittsburg	104¾
Quicksilver	4¼	Northwestern	81
Mariposa	5	Do preferred	85¼
Do preferred	8¼	Rock Island	112¼
Boston Water P	12¼	N. Jersey Cen't	101¼
Hartf'd & Erie	3¼	St. Paul	59¼
Adams Express	64¼	Do preferred	76¾
Wells & Fargo	12¼	Tol. & Wabash	51
American Ex	40¼	Do preferred	77
U. S. Express	41	Fort Wayne	94
Pacific Mail	37¼	Terre Haute	24
N. Y. Cent'l, con	94	Do preferred	51
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	88¼	Chi. & Alton	111¼
Erie	22¼	Do preferred	111¼
Erie preferred	42	Ohio & Mis'sippi	33¼
Harlem	131¼	C. C. & I. C.	17
Do preferred	132	C.C. and C	77
Mich. Central	118	Burlington	148

Sub-treasury balance, gold	$87,644,510
Do. do. do. currency	9,756,3.6

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry Goods	$3,595,256
General merchandise	145,206

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Cotton, the market is steady, with sales of 800 bales at 19¼c for middling uplands. Receipt of flour 21,408 bbls; the market is heavy and 5@10c lower, with sales of 8,000 bbls at [illegible] for superfine Western and State; $5 70@5 90 for extra Western and State; $5 95@6 25 for good to choice do; $6 30@6 75 for white wheat Western extra; [illegible] for extra Ohio; [illegible] for extra St. Louis. Rye flour is heavy, with sales of 350 bbls at [illegible]. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky is unchanged [illegible]. [illegible] Western. Clover seed is quiet [illegible].

LATER—2 P. M.—Flour market closed dull and declining. Wheat is steady, with a moderate export demand [illegible] for No. 2 spring, and [illegible] for winter red and amber Western. Rye is quiet. Barley nominal. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Lard [illegible] for steam. [illegible].

METALS—Manufactured copper is steady. Ingot copper is quiet at [illegible] for Lake Superior. Pig iron is dull and irregular at [illegible] for Scotch and [illegible] for American. Bar iron is inactive at [illegible] for refined English and American. [illegible] Nails [illegible] for cut, and [illegible] for clinch and [illegible] for horse-shoe.

DRY GOODS—The weather is very fine, and although it is the close of the week, the market is active for all descriptions of goods, with little or no change in prices, except an advance of ½c in Pepperell brown sheetings, [illegible].

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—[illegible] the market is quiet and unchanged. Wheat, the market is firmer and fairly active and ¼@½c higher; [illegible] for seller September; [illegible]. Corn, the market opened dull and closed firmer [illegible] for No 2; this afternoon the market was steady [illegible] for seller September. Oats, the market steady and ¼c lower [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Barley [illegible]. Highwines closed quiet at 85c for wood and 86c for iron-bound. Provisions [illegible]. Cattle [illegible] market is quiet at [illegible] for common to good smooth. [illegible] Receipts for the last 24 hours: [illegible]. Shipments: [illegible]. Freights quiet [illegible] for corn and [illegible] for wheat per sail to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Tobacco, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Cotton is nominal at 17¼c for middling. Hemp and bagging are steady and unchanged. Flour, the market is quiet and weak: [illegible]. Wheat, the market is easy at yesterday's prices: No 2 red fall $1 12@1 15; No 1 [illegible]. Corn, the market is dull; mixed at 65@66c; yellow [illegible]; white and choice 72c. Oats, the market is dull at [illegible] in bulk, and 43c sacked. Barley is quiet; prime Nebraska at 85c, [illegible]. Rye is in better demand at 75@78c. Groceries are dull and unchanged. Highwines are unchanged. Provisions are dull and unchanged; there is nothing doing. Pork is dull and nominal at [illegible]. [illegible] Cattle are in good demand at [illegible] for prime to choice. Hogs are firm at [illegible]. Receipts of flour 4,400 bbls, wheat 18,000 bush, corn 2,500 bush, oats 20,000 bush, barley 1,300 bush, rye 500 bush.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Flour, the market is dull and lower: family [illegible]; prices are lower; red [illegible] for No 1 and 2 [illegible]. Corn, the market is unchanged and dull at [illegible]. Oats, the market is unchanged at [illegible] for new. Rye, the market is steady at [illegible]. Barley is scarce and firm at [illegible]. Cotton is unchanged and nominal at [illegible]. Whisky is dull at [illegible]. Provisions are dull; mess pork is held at [illegible]. Bulk meats, 15c and 16c. Bacon, 14¼c, 18c and 17¼c; there is hardly any demand. Lard sold at 15¼c and is dull. Butter is unchanged at [illegible]. Cheese, [illegible] and firm. No change in oils; Linseed oil [illegible], and Lard oil [illegible]. Gold 116¼ buying. Exchange at par buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Flour, the market is very dull; spring wheat extra family [illegible]; Pennsylvania [illegible]; Ohio do [illegible]. Wheat, the market is very dull: new Western red [illegible]; white [illegible]. Rye is nominal at 85c. Corn, [illegible]; mixed Western [illegible]. Oats are steady; new Western [illegible]. Provisions, there is a small business doing. Petroleum is feverish; crude 15c and refined [illegible]. Whisky is nominal at 98c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Cotton is quiet but steady; middling 17¼c; sales 400 bales; receipts 111 bales; stock on hand [illegible] bales. Flour, superfine and double extra are scarce; triple extra is in active demand for export at [illegible]. Corn is dull; mixed [illegible]; white 95c. Oats are easier, St. Louis [illegible]. Bran 85c. Hay is firmer; prime [illegible].

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—Cotton is dull and nominally 18¼c; receipts 149 bales; exports 373 bales. Flour is dull and unchanged. Corn is dull at [illegible]. Oats 58c. Hay, prices are irregular at [illegible]. Bran [illegible]. Cornmeal $4 50. Mess pork $30 50. Lard 17¼@18¼c. Bacon is quiet; shoulders 15¼c; sides 19¼c.

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, August 29.

THE RIVER was stationary yesterday evening, with thirty inches in the pass down the Indian chute, and about six feet on Portland bar. The rise that is now coming down will probably make four or five inches more water here by Wednesday or Thursday. Weather cloudy and warm, with indications of rain. Business promises to be moderately active this week, as a number of merchants are in the city laying in their fall stock, many of whom will ship by river.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ In canvassing the subject of wrappings for the coming winter, the ladies will give due consideration to that cheapest, handsomest and most durable of all wrappings, a set of furs. And while they are considering the subject, let us suggest that Messrs. Green & Green are, and have been all summer, hard at work manufacturing the best and most varied stock of furs they have ever offered. They will have several new and original styles for ladies and children. They will, as heretofore, give especial attention to their stock of pure natural colored sables. The department of "opera" goods will be full and varied. We ask ladies who may buy during the coming season to give Louisville, and especially this firm, an opportunity to supply their wants. They always sell goods under their natural, proper names, and warrant all goods as represented.

☞ See book advertisement of Sherrill, Pratt & Co., one of our largest and most reliable book houses.

Spread the Family Board with Luxuries.

We might cite the authorities by the dozen, to show that Irish Moss or Carrageen (from which the celebrated Sea Moss Farine is made) has long been considered a valuable species of nourishment for the sick—light, digestible, anti-febrile, restorative and fattening. This is what eminent men have said of Irish Moss as it was—only half purified, and comparatively unconcentrated. The new article (Sea Moss Farine)—which, by the magic of science, has suddenly sprung, pure and perfected, from an old matrix, like Minerva from the bed of Jove—takes a far wider range. To us it is to reduce the expense of living, to spread the family board with luxuries costing less than common fare, and largely to increase that variety in food which is said to be essential to health. It is quickly prepared (ten minutes sufficing to produce a custard or pudding), and we think no one who has once become acquainted with its properties will be likely to ever abandon it as an article of diet.

Notice.

I am going to tear down my old building on the 1st of September, to build a new one instead, and my stock of carriages and buggies must be sold before that time at whatever they will bring, either for cash, or on time, to suit purchasers. Call and see for yourselves.

J. McQUILLAN,
Carriage Maker, No. 99 Third st., Louisville, Ky.
aug 14d3&w3.

Delays are Dangerous.

Mothers, as you love your offspring, don't fail to use Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing children. Read advertisement in another column.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. aug d&w1y

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—RAYMAN—At Shepardsville, August 23d, Mr WILLIAM T. ARMSTRONG and Miss PRUDENCE A. RAYMAN were united in wedlock by Rev. Jenkins, the former a resident of Louisville, and the bride one of the fair daughters of Bullitt county, Ky. All bliss and happiness to the happy parties.

WILKES—ARBEGUST—In this city, on the 18th inst., at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Perkins, H. W. WILKES, Esq., to Miss SADIE EMMA [illegible], daughter of John Arbegust, Jr.

SINGLETON—PETER—In this city, on the 25th inst., at the residence of Arthur Peter, Esq, by Rev. A. T. Spalding, Miss RHODA PETER to Dr. R. A. SINGLETON. No cards.

DIED.

MILLER—At Caverna, Ky., on Saturday afternoon Aug. 6, at 8:30 o'clock, ANNIE J., daughter of W. S. and E. Miller, aged 3 years, 5 months, and 27 days.

EVANS—In this city, on the 21st inst., at 11:30 P. M., of heart disease, Mr. THOMAS F. EVANS, in the 56th year of his age.

TIMEWELL—In this city, on the 22d inst., at 6¼ o'clock P. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH TIMEWELL, aged 83 years.

STEIN—In this city, on the 29d inst., at 3¼ o'clock, JOHN G. STEIN, aged 67 years.

RYAN—At his residence, on Franklin street, Sunday evening, August 21, DAVID RYAN, Esq.

SALE—On the 23d inst., PAULINE T., infant daughter of William H. and Delphine M. Sale, aged 11 months and 3 days.

DALTON—In this city, on the 23 inst., at 4 o'clock A. M., RICHARD, son of James and Margaret Dalton, aged 1 year and 17 days.

RUSSELL—On Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, of inflammation of the bowels, SAMUEL RUSSELL, in the 63d year of his age.

MONTGOMERY—In Jefferson county, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 1 P. M., C. W. MONTGOMERY, aged 38 years.

LERY—On Monday afternoon, at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock, Mr. M. D. LERY after a short illness.

DIED—At the residence of Dr. E. T. Polk, No. 418 West Walnut Street, in this city, August 23, at 12 M., of disease of the heart and aneurism, Rev. Robert Y. McReynolds, of the Louisville Annual Conference, in the 63d year of his age.

STEVENSON—In this city, at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 24th inst., of pneumonia, DAVID W. STEVENSON, aged 50 years and 1 month.

REMY—In Portland, Ky., on the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., Mrs. JULIA REMY, aged 54 years.

BROWN—At his residence, in Redwood Falls, Minnesota, Tuesday, August 23, 1870, BEVERLEY S. BROWN.

HARWOOD—In Mt. Auburn, Ill., on the evening of the 21st inst., WALLACE YOUNG, only child of Dr. J. M. and Angie F. Harwood, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 4 days.

THICKSTUN—At Redwood Falls, Minn., on the evening of Monday, the 22d inst., WILLIAM L. THICKSTUN, of Louisville, Ky.

LEE—On Tuesday, the 23d inst., at Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Mo., of congestive chill, Mrs. N. T. LEE, formerly of Nelson county, Ky.

GORE—On the 23d of August, of summer complaint, LILY, infant daughter of J. R. and Sarah F. Gore, aged three months and seven days.

MILLER—On the 21st of August, 1870, in Jackson, Ala., LELIA MOORE, eldest daughter of J. A. and late Captain W. M. Weibling, and wife of the late Henry H. Miller.

NICHOLAS—On the morning of the 27th GUY NICHOLAS, infant son of A. L. and Minnie L. Anderson, aged 14 months.

MURPHY—On the morning of the 27th inst., EDWARD, only son of Patrick and Mary Murphy, aged 3 years and 11 months.

JOHNSON—Near Springwater, Livingston county, N. Y., suddenly, on the 8th of August, LOUIS GUYLER, only child of W. H. and Annie G. Johnson, in the seventh year of his age.

DALTON—On Thursday, August 25, at New Orleans, WM. DALTON, aged 75 years; born in Berkley county, Va., and nearly 30 years a resident of that city.

MUIR—At Concordville, Pa., on the 24th of August, JOHN MUIR, in the 79th year of his age.

JOHNSTONE—At half-past 11 o'clock, August 28, WILLIAM D. JOHNSTONE, aged 63 years, 4 months and 21 days.

For Congress—Fifth District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention.

10 GALLONS WHISKY for $1. Instructions 25c. Address BIRD, Port Deposit, Md.

BARKEEPER'S GUIDE [illegible] drinks, send 10c. BIRD, Port Deposit, Md.

J. W. DAVIS & CO., FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, Corner Ninth and Jefferson Sts., Louisville, Ky.

This is one of the largest factories in the West, employing between one hundred and two hundred men constantly.

All Kinds and Qualities of Parlor Work from $80 to $1,000 per Set. Bed-room Sets from $35 to $1,000 per Set. Dining-room Sets from $54 to $400 per Set.

☞ Styles New, and many articles not to be found elsewhere.

☞ Cash orders will receive prompt attention with the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. au24

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Chapter of Facts.

Space is valuable in a newspaper, and it is therefore proposed in this advertisement to condense a variety of facts important to the public into a small compass. These facts refer to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—what that celebrated medicine is, and what it will do. In the first place, the article is a stimulant, tonic, and alterative, consisting of a combination of an absolutely pure stimulant agent with the most valuable medicinal vegetable substances that Botanic research has placed at the disposal of the chemist and the physician. These ingredients are compounded with great care, and in such proportions as to produce a preparation which invigorates without exciting the general system, and tones, regulates, and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver, and the nervous organization.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental depression, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body, including the blood, and the gentle stimulus which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of facts which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember. au31 d&w1

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

The Reading (Pa.) Dispatch says: "The well-known superiority of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS will spare us the necessity of saying anything at length in favor of this [illegible]. [illegible] Price one dollar per bottle. au31 w1

THIRTY DEADLY POISONS,

according to the "Journal of Chemistry," are sold in this market to change the color of the hair. The "Medical Gazette" says that they are worthless as dyes, and that their sale is a "crime." The proprietors dare not submit them to chemical analysis.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

on the contrary, has been analyzed by Professor Chilton, the great analytical chemist, and pronounced ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS, as well as efficient. See his WRITTEN CERTIFICATE AT CRISTADORO'S, Astor House, New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. au13 d&w4weow1m

University of Louisville,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION.

FACULTY.

G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. M. BODINE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.
L. P. YANDELL, Jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
E. R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology.
T. S. BELL, M. D., Professor of Science and Practice of Medicine and Public Hygiene.
JOHN E. CROWE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. W. HOLLAND, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.
D. W. YANDELL, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M. D., Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women.
R. O. COWLING, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
W. [illegible], M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.
JAMES McCARTHY, M. D., Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy.

FEES.

Professor's tickets, in full, $50; Matriculation fee $5; Demonstrator's ticket $10; Graduation fee $30; Hospital ticket (required by the city) $5.

☞ The Regular Session will commence on the first Monday in October and continue until the 1st of March.

☞ A Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all students, will commence on the second Monday in September and continue till the opening of the Regular term.

☞ For the Annual Circular, containing full particulars, address J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, No. 300 First st. au16

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS! At Oakland Station, WARREN COUNTY, KY.

I WILL offer for sale at public auction on Monday, Sept. 5th, 1870, about 30 eligibly-situated Building Lots, adjoining Oakland Station, Ky., on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The most of them are in the beautiful grove immediately adjoining the Station. The sale will take place on the premises, and will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. The terms will be one-third cash; the remainder of the purchase money in three equal payments at 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest and lien to secure the deferred payments. J. R. [illegible]

Our Father's House; or, the UN-WRITTEN WORD By Dr. MARCH.

Shows us untold riches and beauties in the Great House, with its blooming flowers, singing birds, waving palms, rolling clouds, beautiful bow, sacred mountains, delightful rivers, mighty oceans, thundering voices, blazing heavens and vast universe with countless beings in millions of worlds, and reveals to us in each the Unwritten Word. [illegible] Good pay. Send for circular [illegible]. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 139 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. au31 w1

COLUMBIA ATHENEUM, Tenn.—A First Class School for Young Ladies. [illegible] Catalogues free. Mrs. F. G. SMITH, Principal. WM. A. SMITH, A. M., Secretary. au31 w1

A MYSTERY SOLVED—15 Minutes Private Conversation with Married Ladies! By one of their number. Sent free for stamp. Address Mrs. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

Loretto Young Ladies' Academy.

THIS institution is pleasantly situated about two miles from the Loretto station on the Lebanon Branch of the L. & N. R. R. It enjoys an unrivaled position for health, salubrious air, and picturesque scenery.

The course of instruction includes every useful and ornamental branch of female education, while constant and unwearied attention is paid to the mental, moral, and physical training of the pupils.

The Academic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, the first commencing the first Monday of September.

Pupils arriving at the Station will find a conveyance to bring them to the Academy.

Board and tuition per session of five months $75, payable in advance.

For further particulars address
MOTHER SUPERIOR,
Loretto Academy, Marion co., Ky.
au31 w3

SPURRIER HOUSE,
Main & Sixth Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Refitted and Refurnished.
$2 per Day.

Kentucky University,

LOCATED at Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, and Old Transylvania, with 400 acres of beautiful ground, the sites of the various Colleges, which are now in full operation, [illegible]: College of Arts, Science, Agricultural College, College of Bible, Law College, and Commercial College. Nearly 500 students last year, from all parts of the Continent. Terms very low. For catalogue or other information address J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, Lexington, Ky.

Executrix's Notice.

THE undersigned, executrix of the estate of the late M. O. Bryan, requests all who have claims against said estate to hand them, duly authenticated according to law, to the undersigned, and those who are indebted to the estate to come forward and settle.

W. N. BRYAN.
For Mrs. Sarah R. Bryan.

N. B.—Stove and tinware business will be continued as heretofore under the same style—M. O. Bryan.
W. N. BRYAN.
For Sarah R. Bryan.
au25 d&w3

BOOKS! BOOKS!
SHERRILL, PRATT & CO.,
292 MAIN STREET.

HAVE made large purchases of all kinds of Books and Stationery for the supply of dealers and common schools and colleges, together with Theological, Sunday School, Medical, Law, Miscellaneous, and Poetical Works, which they will sell as low as any other legitimate dealers. They solicit orders, guaranteeing satisfaction in prices and quality.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE,
JEFFERSONTOWN, KY.
SAMUEL G. MULLINS, A. M., PRESIDENT.

THIS institution, rented and refurnished, will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 12th of September next.

Arrangements have been made to transfer the absolute ownership of the property of the institution to Mr. Mullins, who proposes to establish a select school for the education of young ladies.

For further information apply for circular.
EDWARD J. HIKES,
Chairman of Board of Trustees.
au25 eod&w2*

COLUMBUS NURSERY!
OLD AND RELIABLE.

TREES for the orchard, trees for the garden, standard trees and dwarf trees, trees for the lawn, trees for avenues, weeping trees, evergreens, grapes, small fruits, shrubs, roses, herbaceous plants, &c., in great variety and of best quality. Liberal rates to large buyers. Catalogues sent on application.
R. G. HANFORD, Columbus, Ohio.

Hanover College.

THE next session of this institution will open on Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1870. Tuition free. For catalogues or information address Rev. G. C. HECKMAN, D. D., President, Hanover, Ind.

MANHOOD.

SENT free in a sealed envelop my valuable lecture on the Errors of Youth, designed as a warning and caution to young men, with rules and prescriptions for the cure of weakness and lost manhood, by one who has been permanently cured. Send stamp, and address EDGAR TREMAINE, 737 Broadway, opposite Astor Place, New York.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get Warner's Pile Remedy. It is expressly for the piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics [illegible]. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

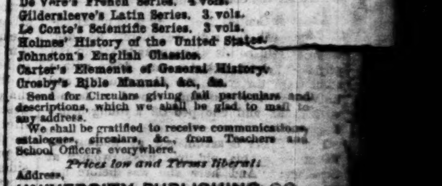
Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. [illegible] Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitae, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities [illegible]. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites [illegible]. Sold by druggists. Price $1. [illegible] Address 619 State St., Chicago, Ill. 1y23 SaTu&Thdwly



In the only series prepared by eminent Southern educators, and they are the only books which are without offense to the feelings and thoughts of the Southern people. While entirely unsectional and non-partisan, they are specially adapted to the wants of Southern teachers and parents, and are received with enthusiastic favor everywhere.

The economy and convenience of a uniform series of Text-Books being now well understood, and the University Series being the only series acceptable to the Southern people, it is rapidly becoming the

Uniform Series throughout the South,

and teachers will find it greatly to their advantage to give the volumes early examination. Their exclusive use by their children is being demanded by Parents everywhere, and desired by the best Teachers.

They are the freshest and best books now published; practical, progressive, and up with the times; beautifully illustrated, handsomely printed, and strongly bound.

The "University Series" comprises:
Holmes' Readers, Speller, Grammars. 12 vols.
Venable's Series of Mathematics. 9 vols.
Maury's Series of Geographies and Astronomy. 5 vols.
De Vere's French Series. 4 vols.
Gildersleeve's Latin Series. 3 vols.
Le Conte's Scientific Series. 3 vols.
Holmes' History of the United States.
Johnston's English Classics.
Carter's Elements of General History.
Crosby's Bible Manual, &c., &c.

Send for Circulars giving full particulars and descriptions, which we shall be glad to mail to any address.

We shall be gratified to receive communications, catalogues, circulars, &c., from Teachers and School Officers everywhere.

Prices low and Terms liberal.

Address, UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING CO., 4 Bond St., New York.

Louisville and Jefferson County ANNUAL FAIR.

To be held at their Grounds, [illegible] September 13th [illegible].

PREMIUM LIST, $10,000 IN CASH.

Competition Open to the World.

AMPLE arrangements are made for all the articles received on exhibition. [illegible] W. H. Meriwether, Sec'y. [illegible] R. J. TARLTON, Vice Pres't.

DIRECTORS.

Lawrence Young, [illegible] W. H. Meriwether, Sec'y.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible] Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition. Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP [illegible]

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing remedy [illegible]. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.

Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the price of eighty-five cents on the dollar, and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commission allowed.

The company now propose [illegible] which is secured by a mortgage lien on the property and franchises of the company, embracing their lines of road from Louisville to Lexington and [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible].

These bonds are undoubtedly a good security [illegible]. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable at thirty years from date.

Orders from a distance will be filled through banks or express conveyance as may be directed.
NORVIN GREEN, President.
W. H. [illegible], Sec'y and Treas'r.

TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE KENTUCKY State Agricultural Society.

THIS Exhibition for 1870 will be held on the Henderson County Fair Grounds, near the city of Henderson, commencing on the 13th day of September [illegible].

$500 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—To [illegible] our labor-saving inventions [illegible] HUGHES, [illegible] Louisville, Ky.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

[illegible] entered the army as a private.

[illegible] McKeon is a candidate for Congress [illegible] California.

[illegible] into the lick-her business—getting [illegible] in Chicago.

[illegible] fall, should it occur, will have [illegible] in a summary manner.—[N. [illegible]

The Toledo Blade declares that the school-[illegible] and not the needle-gun, has shaped [illegible] in Europe.

[illegible] inscription in Kennebunk [illegible] reads: "Poor Jo! his head is level now [illegible] never was before."

[illegible] the telegraph was throwing Vander-[illegible] the agonies of death, he was playing [illegible] game of euchre.

[illegible] Louis merchant who left the water [illegible] from his hydrant now mourns $10,000 [illegible] the lower part of his store.

[illegible] Post has started a hideous ru-[illegible] New York Tribune is having [illegible] official manuscripts engraved [illegible] cost of war.

[illegible] paper that says "but few [illegible] in the United States, of Napoleon's [illegible] the soldiers were full of [illegible] than the word mutton beans."

[illegible] three bullets had failed as to a De-[illegible] the [illegible] citizens mobilized [illegible] with clubs and shovels at length suc-[illegible] in satisfactorily shaping the canine [illegible]

A California woman saved her baby by [illegible] a big rattlesnake between two canes and holding the reptile in a bucket of hot water until all the den had been scalded out of him.

One California journalist courteously alludes to another as "whilom proprietor of the Figaro sausage-machine, afterward peripatetic liar for a horse opera, and always a consistent sneak."

A Boston manager went to engage Morisoli, the other day, and found her digging potatoes; and, too, she finished digging the requisite quantity before she would go to the [illegible]

The Troy Press has an article headed: "Extraordinary conduct of an internal Revenue [illegible]" It must be that the gentleman [illegible] with an unusually small amount.—[Detroit Free Press.

The [illegible] Register asks: "Why is a Be-[illegible] man's trade mark like a certain leading Premium? Because it is his 'bis' mark. [The author of the above leaves a wife and twelve small children.]"

The Democratic leaders in Maine are scored. Mr. E. F. Pillsbury, who made the opening speech at the State Convention, said: "The negro question is dead and played out. It sleeps its last sleep."

The Chicago Times says "Major General" [illegible] Wallbridge, who is likely to succeed [illegible] "is the flabbiest wind-bag and most arrant old humbug to be found anywhere, and is altogether just the man for Grant's Secretary of State."

In the case of a recent seizure by the Government of tobacco in Charleston, S. C., the sum of $94 [illegible] was realized by the sale; of this, $80 went as fees to the attorney, $9 75 to the [illegible] and $5 to the U. S. Marshal, leaving 20 cents to the Government.

It is related of General Trochu that a few years ago his brother died, leaving no fortune but nine children. The General adopted them, and refused brilliant opportunities of marriage in order that he might protect and care for the children of his brother.

It is said that a regiment of women is being formed in Paris to march against the Prussians. Costume—corsage of Brandenburg blue, a premiere danseuse skirt, gray Turkish trousers, high boots of red morocco, for chignon, a white felt hat and a red feather.

A strong minded Hindoo widow who married a second time, against all the traditions of her people, has received thousands of rupees worth of presents from admiring English ladies, and it is proposed to start a general fund for the endowment of all such widows.

A man in Central New York is so unreasonable as to ask for a divorce merely because, when he refused his wife money to set up as a physician, she knocked a man down with a [illegible] trap, threw all the dinner dishes and knives at her husband, chased a farmer with an ax, and chopped off a young man's fingers.

Donn Piatt is astonished at finding the daughter of his old-time washerwoman at [illegible]: "And here she was before me, pretty as a painted wagon, and faultless in her fashionable attire, as if she had been born to the situation. These instances picture very [illegible] the delusion indulged in by some respecting what many are pleased to call pure blood. Here was the grand-daughter of a common washerwoman, as delicate, refined and well dressed as the daughter of Old Congress, who can count back two generations [illegible] she hit a mechanic."

A World correspondent writes from Strasbourg: "Stephens, the celebrated Fenian, is [illegible] and was for some time oscillating between Chalons and Metz, but is now in this [illegible] He [illegible] vehement champion of France in the present [illegible] only does not enter [illegible] practically because he holds his life [illegible] the property of Ireland. He is a man of [illegible] ability, and is enthusiasm outruns the French. He talks French well, [illegible] and is often found chatting with the newspaper correspondents from Paris, with whom he is quite popular."

A new method, it is reported, has recently been devised for ascertaining accurately the [illegible] of every soldier killed in action. The system has been introduced in Prussia, and under it every soldier is to carry his name, company, regiment, etc., on a piece of parchment, which is to be attached to his uniform when going into action. The parchment will be collected from the dead who are interred on the battlefield, and the enemy will also be requested to collect and return the slips by flag of truce. It is stated that 940,000 pieces of parchment have already been cut by machinery and are in the hands of numerous copyists to receive the name and descriptions of the soldiers of the Prussian army.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: "The Times, yesterday evening, had news that was news. King William and several high Prussian officers and General Sheridan had been captured by the French. This excites grave solicitude for the fate of Mr. Halstead, of the Commercial, who, according to his dispatch of Sunday, was on the battle-field with King William and Sheridan, receiving his baptism of fire, where the carnage was thickest, and [illegible] the dead considerately piled them [illegible] heaps,' and who probably filled his [illegible] with spent balls, and whose travel [illegible], like that of the Imperial infant, must [illegible] such weeping among the Prussian soldiers as to exhaust their internal [illegible] and aggravate the deprivation of their [illegible] lager."

[illegible] York Sun correspondent writes [illegible] Orleans: "That Grant and Warmoth [illegible] have come together is a little curious [illegible] who happen to know of Warmoth's [illegible] from the army by Grant, and how [illegible] pleasure Warmoth took afterward in [illegible] the well-known story here of how [illegible] Grant got the day he reviewed the [illegible] army corps at Carrollton in the [illegible] 1863, and after the review, while dashing [illegible] with Gen. Banks' Arabian horse at [illegible] speed, he plunged into a passing car-[illegible] almost ruining the fine animal and [illegible] himself senseless, in which condition [illegible] Hotel for five or [illegible] hours from the combined effects of the [illegible] and the liquor. This accident compelled him to remain on his back the following [illegible] days, when he was able to be carried [illegible] his boat and taken up the river. For a long time Warmoth seemed to take intense pleasure in relating this story, even to the minutest particulars, but since his copartnership with Collector Casey, and consequent control of the Customhouse appointments, he has dropped the story.

New Kentucky McFarlands Take It.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 21st.]

A little incident occurred at the Hammond-street station-house yesterday morning which demonstrates the fact that if such men as McFarland are disposed to make cases of themselves because of domestic difficulties, there are [illegible] in the world endowed with philosophical minds which enable them to rise above the difficulties of an ordinary nature. [illegible] days ago, the wife of a man named [illegible], residing at Falmouth, Kentucky, [illegible] with an attack of "domestic infelicity." Unmindful of her obligations to her [illegible] husband and three offspring, she packed up a change of linen and came to this city, in company with a man named John Martin, [illegible] had never paid a visit to a [illegible], but whom she adopted as her husband [illegible] the European plan. They took [illegible] at an obscure hotel on Front [illegible], where they lived for a few days in [illegible] But their cup of nectar was soon [illegible] by officer Foreman, who, upon proper [illegible], arrested the naughty pair, and [illegible] them at Hammond street. The injured [illegible] was on hand, and repairing to the [illegible] met the estimable people. There [illegible] no slashing, or carving upon [illegible] He might have created a sensation, [illegible] occurred to him to do it. He [illegible] very cordially by the hand [illegible] truant wife. Matters were [illegible] and a compromise effected; after [illegible] entire party left for Kentucky in [illegible] humor. There's a lesson of [illegible] Christian resignation for you!

[illegible] in Stamford, Conn., was terri-[illegible] Saturday evening until [illegible] receipt of a telegram [illegible] Their daughter [illegible]

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

How would [illegible] Rome [illegible] wealth have carried on its affairs, when it ruled over races of every variety of complexion and language and propensities, if, instead of assimilating with the utmost jealousy the several ranks of slaves, freemen, strangers, "municipals," colonists, half citizens, and whole citizens, it had admitted them at once indiscriminately to all political rights on a footing of perfect equality? Because that is the problem which the republic of the United States, already rivaling in another hemisphere the magnitude and dignity which ancient Rome reached in this, appears to have set itself to solve. And yet Rome had not such inferior varieties of mankind to deal with as America. Classical antiquity knew nothing of "savages." Its acquaintance with the negro races was very imperfect. The peoples over which it ruled were all, or nearly all, "Aryan" or "Semitic." The haughtiest Roman, the subtlest Greek, could not vaunt of any marked physical distinction from the Gaul or Numidian. There were among that motley multitude no such contrasts as that, for instance, between the British colonist and the native of Australia. Or, let us take another instance; for our roving tendencies now bring us acquainted with the strangest and darkest corners of the earth. In the Andaman Islands destiny has brought European superintendents and Hindoo soldiers and convicts into company with a tribe of aborigines who seem to realize the Darwinian theory, and form the "missing link." "They have never been able to settle down," writes an English officer, "and consequently have no dwelling places, nor have formed villages, or deemed cultivation any source of bettering their lives. In other words, they are in the lowest state of humanity, and much resemble in actions the race of a monkey. They see no cause for clothing themselves, of laying by for the future, of attaining knowledge of things foreign, of the principles of communication, of preventing destruction and saving life." What position are we Europeans to assume, as the age of democracy advances towards creatures such as these? We have discarded the bold philosophy of the Southern whites respecting the negroes: "I say, he ain't the child of Ham, and he ain't the descendant of Noah any more than my horse is. Noah, sir, was a white man, and if he was a white man, and if he had a white wife, as he had, how could he have a nigger child?" Religion tells us that they are in one sense our equals. By repudiating the practice of slavery, we have avowed them to be our equals in another. Are we to complete the doctrine of human equality by admitting them to the suffrage and its attendant rights?

This is a question by no means without practical difficulty to ourselves. In New Zealand, and, as we believe, at the Cape, it has made its way to the surface, and been as yet rather evaded than fully answered. But it is of far greater magnitude in the United States. The original British colonists there, or at least in some of the States, were slow and reluctant in admitting even European new comers to the franchise without some apprenticeship of delay. But the tide of white immigration swept all artificial obstacles away. Then came the wholesale addition of colored freedmen after the recent emancipation. This is as yet an experiment only; and, while the novelty is still at the freshest, it has been proposed in Congress to extend similar political equality to Chinese and to Indians. This has been rejected, or at all events adjourned, the most distinguished partisans of negro rights having joined with some of their own stiffest opponents in repudiating it. And although they exposed themselves thereby to the familiar charge of inconsistency, there can be little doubt they were in the right. Whatever logic may have to say to the contrary, practical wisdom must decide against so grotesque a proceeding as the grant of political rights to the wild Indian, until he has given pledges to society (as some few tribes have) by peaceful habits of some generations. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are scarcely to be held as yet qualified to elect or to represent. The case of the Chinese is no doubt different. They are orderly and intelligent, the children of an older civilization than ours. Their ancestors dwelt in sumptuous cities or in richly cultivated plains when those of the Puritan fathers wandered the forests, tattooed with blue patterns. They are at all events, it might be said, superior to the negro. But then they are inferior to him in one respect; they have not learned as he has, however imperfectly, to share in the ways and feelings of the great white majority. They are as yet strangers, not in descent only, but in their whole course of life, religious and social. There is therefore no hardship to them, and no abandonment of principle, in requiring of them a considerable amount of preliminary apprenticeship.

Meanwhile, the "almond-eyed Mongolians" are steadily winning their way to citizenship, however delayed, by persevering, dogged industry, and the art of rendering themselves indispensable. In California they form an important section of the population, and are fast accommodating themselves to the habits of the rest of its miscellaneous inhabitants. Even the "religious difficulty" constitutes no very great difficulty with them. Many Chinese stick to the following of Confucius, but numbers are Voltairians and cosmopolites, and a good many Christians. Within these few months, a Chinese native preacher, converted since his arrival, drew large congregations in the streets of San Francisco. But they are no longer confined to the shores of the Pacific. They have already begun to invade the Eastern seaboard, and to meet and underbid our European emigrants on the very coast of the Atlantic. This curious revolution in human affairs is likely to take place from two causes. In the South, the white landowners cannot get rid, any more than our West Indian planters, of the idea of trying experiments in the way of coolie immigration, or quasi-slavery—experiments which have turned out for the most part, for thirty years past, expensive and unsuccessful. They cannot or will not learn that to treat free negroes fairly and pay them regularly will in the long run cost and produce more than to import foreigners, whom they mainly hope to maintain in a condition of dependence. And some of them are now eagerly endeavoring to bring, not only Chinese, but Indian coolies, and recruits from every corner of the quasi-servile world, into the labor market at New Orleans.

In the North an attempt is being made to introduce the same class of operatives from very different causes. The scarcity and dearness of European immigrant labor in New England, where the population has a constant set westward, and, above all, the exacting spirit of the trades unions, have set this movement on foot. "It has been seriously proposed," so we are informed by the New York Times, "to substitute the Mongolian for the European race as domestics; and we are told that the company who are about to construct the Cape Cod Canal also propose to import 5,000 Chinese to do the work." "And thus," adds our contemporary, "the legimate descendants of those who came over in the Mayflower will have to contend with the doctrines of Rome on one hand, and those of Confucius on the other." A letter from the Times' Philadelphia correspondent of the 4th of this month continues the history of the movement. "The recent shipment of a number of Chinese coolies to North Adams, Massachusetts, in the heart of New England, to work in a shoe factory, has caused the profoundest sensation. It opens the door to them, if they succeed, for employment in any trade in the country." The "Knights of St. Crispin," one of the most formidable of American trades unions, have by their tyranny over the employers urged on this ominous importation. If the writer is to be depended on, the result has been, not the discouragement of employers, but the break-up of the St. Crispin lodge in North Adams, and a treaty between capital and labor. Meanwhile not only are the working classes taking up the question in mass meetings and noisy demonstrations, but a bill is now pending in the Senate, with much prospect of success, to prevent the enforcement of coolie contracts for "servile" labor. It is probable that, in the end, King Capital will have his way, and Chinamen become a substantial contingent in the vast working population of the States. If this could only be effected, in the long run, through the process of dragging down the European laborer to the level of the Oriental, civilization would certainly be no gainer by the result. But the more probable solution of the question will be found in a more complete division of labor, and the continued progress of mechanical invention.

Hindoos not Gentlemen.

A Temple story, says the London Orchestra, "has been in circulation during the last few days, which is too good to be lost. Our readers may know that a number of yound Indian gentleman are pursuing the study of the law within that venerable enclosure. Dr. Vaughan invited them to spend an evening at his house, and provided such delicacies as he deemed likely to be most enjoyed by them. The time fixed for the interesting party arrived, but nobody came. Then half an hour had been thus spent in fruitless waiting, the doctor's lady rang for the maid (a fresh one, not yet quite accustomed to all the ways of the house) whose duty it was to open the hall door. She entered with an air and aspect which gave token that more than the heat of the weather had been exciting her. 'Have none of the gentlemen arrived?' 'No, please, mum, no gentleman has come; but a lot of impudent Christy Minstrels has been a ringing at the bell, and I have been driving em [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

A Glance at Poetry in the Pennsylvania Vernacular.

[From the N. Y. Standard.]

The ballads of Hans Breitman appear to most people unacquainted with the dialect known as "Pennsylvania Dutch," as something like the half-German, half-English speech of the country people in Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon and some other counties of the old Keystone State. Breitman's language is the broken English of an uneducated German, and has no more significance than the sorry attempts at French pronunciation of an American in Paris. Pennsylvania Dutch, on the other hand, is a dialect—as compared with pure German a very vulgar dialect if you will—but one that grew naturally as the vernacular tongue of a particular people. We read the other day that the Philological Society of England pronounces Pennsylvania German to be a mixture of South German and Yankee. The original German-speaking people in Pennsylvania were mostly Palatines and Swiss. Their neighbors, from whom they derived the Yankee mixture of their speech, were Scotch-Irish. Their religion was bound up in the Heidelberg catechism. Their education consisted of the three R's—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. They had no literature of their own, and the Bible was the only text-book in their schools. Their worldly interests settled in their farms, and their barns were places of beauty as well as storehouses of the fruits of the earth. Their sons and daughters married in virtue, and their grandchildren, like the Rev. Dr. Harpaugh, who sung their praises in a way to challenge the attention of two hemispheres, "liebte Bucher, und sparte jeden Cent, un dieselper zu kaufen."

Some years ago a poem in Pennsylvania Dutch. "Das Alt Schulhaus an der Krick," was published in Pennsylvania, and elicited much attention in this country and in Germany. Before this no attempt worthy of literature had been made to preserve for posterity some record of a dialect that is fast passing away. But Dr. Harbaugh, the author of this little production, was an accomplished scholar, thoroughly imbued with the true Pennsylvania spirit both of the past and the present. As a poet he was not inferior to Crabbe, and his choice of subjects, though in a different way, bore the same relation to Pennsylvania that some of Whittier's ballads bear to New England. Some of these poems were written, we believe, before "The Old Schoolhouse at the Creek" was published, and some afterward, but they had not been collected at the time of Dr. Harbaugh's death, and were not readily accessible to any one. They were on such subjects as "Der Alt Feierheerd," the old hearth fire: "Der Alt Miehl," the old mill; "Der Belsnickel," the forerunner of Christmas; "Lah Bisness," law business; "Heemweh," homesickness. After his death there was a general desire among those who knew Dr. Harbaugh—a desire also felt by persons who were familiar with scenes like those which he described in his homely lyrics—to have the poems printed in a volume and sold for the benefit of his family. This feeling induced the Rev. B. Bausman of Reading to undertake the task of editing them, and, under the title of "Harbaugh's Harfe," they have just been published in Philadelphia by the Reformed Church Publication Board.

Mr. Bausman has performed his work well. The poems are arranged with great taste and judgment, and accompanying them are a few English translations, some of them by Dr. Harbaugh himself. There is a preface and a sketch of Harbaugh's life, written in Pennsylvania German by Mr. Bausman, and a glossary of some English-Greman words is appended. Typographically the book presents a very handsome appearance, and some full-page illustrations add to its interest. All who are in any way interested in a dialect that could have been formed nowhere except in Pennsylvania, will thank Mr. Bausman for this collection, and in it they will discern the evidences of his own scholarship as well as the quaint beauties of the Pennsylvania Dutch poet.

In his sketch of Dr. Harpaugh, Mr. Bausman says that, as a Pennsylvania Dutch poet, he was compelled to break new ground, and adds: "He wrote for the people in the people's language, and they read his writings at their firesides and laughed and wept." There is nothing that makes the Pennsylvania farmer laugh so cheerily as a picture of his homely joys in his own homely language, and that Dr. Harpaugh could draw tears as well as laughter may be seen in these quaint and effective verses from "Das alt Schulhaus an der Krick," scarcely less quaint and effective in English than in the original:

Heit is 's 'xactly zwansig Johr,
Dass ich bin owwe naus;
Nau bin ich widder lewig z'ruck
Un schteh am Schulhaus an d'r Krick
Juscht neckscht ans Dady's Haus.

* * *

Oh wu sin nau die Schieler all,
Wo hawe do gelernt?
'S Dheel sin weit ewek gereest,
Vum Unglick uf d'r Welt geschwest,
Dheel hot der Dodt gearnt!

* * *

Mei Herz schwellt mit Gedanke uf,
Bis ich schier gar verschtick;
Kennt heller's dhut m'r nau so le-d,
Un doch geb's mir die greeschte Freed
Dess Schulhaus an der Krick.

* * *

Gut b'il alt Schulhaus—Echo kreisht,
Gut b'il gut bei! zurick;
O Schulhaus! Schulhaus! muss ich geh?
O du schtehscht nor'd do all alee,
Du Schulhaus an der Krick!

This is the translation:

To-day it is just twenty years
Since I began to roam;
Now, safely back, I stand once more
Before the quaint old schoolhouse door,
Close by my father's home.

* * *

Oh, where are now the schoolmates, who
Here studied long ago?
Some scattered o'er the world's wide waste!
By fortune hither, thither chased!
Some in the church-yard low!

* * *

My muse has struck a tender vein!
And such a soothing flow;
O Time! what changes thou hast made
Since I around this schoolhouse played,
Just twenty years ago!

Good bye! old schoolhouse! echo sad,
"Good bye! good bye!" replies;
I leave you yet a friendly tear!
Fond mem'ry bids me drop it here,
'Mid scenes that gave it rise!

In these stanzas the English reader will detect many words belonging to his native tongue, and the German will be at a loss to explain what is not at all clear to the Yankee or the Englishman. The colloquial poems, especially the one on "Law Business," in which Hans (John) and Dschack (Jake) discuss their legal troubles, show this more distinctly even than what we have just quoted. It is impossible to give a good translation of the poem, and we print a stanza to show how wonderfully idiomatic and how wonderfully English and un English it is. They are troubled over a "law paper" because "S is Englisch g'schriwe," but

"All recht!" saat Dschack, "was dhut m'r nau,
Mit dem schee' Labbabier?"
"Ja, schur genunk," saat Hans. "Well—hem—
Dess ding is m'r doch 'un wenig fremm;
Ich wott d'r Schqueier war hie!"

As all this is

"Eccording zu der Lah,"

no one can rightfully complain that we have not made it plainer. Many of the words used by the Pennsylvania German are merely English words spelled after something like the German fashion, as offis for office, boghie for buggy, compliet for complete, diehlings for dealings, eccording for according, ennihau for anyhow, fixt for fixed, gehm for game, humbuk for humbug, lah for law, etc. But it will be seen from what we have quoted, that the English words are not sufficient to give an Englishman anything like an idea of the meaning of a whole sentence. Like Hans Breitman's German, they rather degrade both languages and make us laugh at the absurd dialect of which they are a part. But this dialect is spoken by many people. It is something like a language, in spite of its many absurdities. Dr. Harbaug has shown that it is capable of the expression of sentiment, and almost of poetry. Mr. Bausman, in his zeal for the family, and his love for the memory of his dead friend, as well as in his reverence for the language that was taught him in childhood, has done the world a good service by preserving the most beautiful and tender things ever uttered in that tongue. It is a dialect now practically banished from the school, and soon it will disappear from the fireside. Then this volume will be a record no less valuable than Longfellow's poem of "Miles Standish," and no less touching than Whittier's ballads of New-England.

NANCY.

The Crown Prince over the blue Moselle
Has crossed in fact, not fancy,
For he had a nice little story to tell
To Nancy.

He put on his sword and his sharpest spurs,
And, taking up the advance, he
Made Marshal McMahon stop making love
With Nancy.

The Marshal retired to the fortress of Toul,
And did at a single glance see
The Crown Prince draw to his royal breast
Sweet Nancy.

It made him so mad to see such a sight—
So deeply engraged—that to dance he
Began because he'd for many a year
Loved Nancy.

So he waxed his moustache till 'twas stiff as glue,
And, sharpening up his lance, he
Straddled his horse and bade an adieu
To Nancy.

And the Crown Prince looked on with a fierce grim smile,
And, as if in a pleasant trance, he
Poured a tale of love in the little ears
Of Nancy.

And sitting there till this very day,
His fortunes to enhance, he
Offers his hand and he offers his heart
To Nancy.

A Schenectady man kennels his black-and-tan in a cigar-box and muzzels him with a thimble.

THE BATTLE.

[From the German of Schiller.]

Heavy and solemn
A cloudy column,
Through the green plain they marching come,
Measureless spread, like a table dread,
For the wild, grim dice of the iron game;
Looks are bent on the shaking ground,
Hearts beat low with a knelling sound;
Swift by the breast that must bear the brunt
Gallops the Major along the front.
"Halt!"
And fettered they stand at the stark command,
And the warriors silent halt.

Proud in the blush of morning glowing
What on the hill-top shines in flowing?
"See you the foeman's banners waving?"
"We see the foeman's banners waving!"
God be with you, children and wife!
Hark to the music—the drum and fife—
How they ring through the ranks which they rouse to the strife!
Thrilling they sound with their glorious tone,
Thrilling they go through the marrow and bone;
Brothers, God grant that when this life is o'er,
In the life to come that we meet once more.

See the smoke, how the lightning is cleaving asunder!
Hark! the guns, peal on peal, how they boom in their thunder!
From host to host, with kindling sound,
The shouted signal circles round;
Freer already breathes the breath!
The war is waging, slaughter raging,
And heavy through the reeking pall
The iron death-dice fall!
Nearer they close—foes upon foes—
"Ready!"—from square to square it goes.

They kneel, as one man, from flank to flank,
And the fire comes sharp from the foremost rank;
Many a soldier to earth is sent,
Many a gap by ball is rent.
O'er the corpse before springs the hindmost man,
That the line may not fail, to the fearless van;
To the right, to the left, and around and around,
Death whirls in its dance on the bloody ground,
God's sunlight is quenched in the fiery fight,
Over the hosts falls a brooding night!
Brother, God grant when this life is o'er,
In the life to come we may meet once more.

The dead men are bathed in the weltering blood,
And the living are blent in the slippery flood,
And the feet, as they reeling and sliding go,
Stumble still on the corpses that sleep below.
"What? Francis!"—"Give Charlotte my last farewell!"
As the dying man murmurs the thunders swell—
"I'll give—oh God! are the guns so near?
Ho, comrades!—yon volley!—look sharp to the rear!
I'll give to thy Charlotte thy last farewell;
Sleep soft where death thickest descendeth in rain,
The friend thou forsakest thy side may regain!"
Hitherward, thitherward reels the fight,
Dark and more darkly day glooms into night;
Brethren, God grant that when this life is o'er
In the life to come that we meet once more.

Hark to the hosts that galloping go!
The adjutants flying,
The horsemen press hard on the panting foe;
Their thunder booms in dying—
Victory!
Tremor has seized on the dastards all,
And their leaders fall!
Victory!
Closed is the brunt of the glorious fight,
And the day, like a conqueror, bursts on the night.
Trumpet and fife swelling choral along,
The triumph already sweeps marching in song;
Farewell, fallen brothers, though this life be o'er,
There's another in which we shall meet you once more.

Self-made Men of Olden Times.

[Gris in the Cincinnati Times.]

The self-made men of the day being monopolized by the Enquirer, we are compelled to turn our attention to the self-made men of olden times. We begin with

ROBIN HOOD.

Robin Hood was one of the self-made men of England, who followed the profession of an outlaw during the reign of Richard Coeur de Lion. Richard often tried to capture Hood, and thereby stop his Robin. He desired to reform him by cutting off his head, for in those weak, effeminate days that is the way they used to serve robbers. Now they give them great grants of land and elect them presidents of big corporations. Hood refused to be cured of his outlawry. He said Richard might Cœur de Lion but he couldn't cure him. Richard sometimes professed to wink at his robberies, so as to beguile him into his clutches, but Hood said with a wink they couldn't hood-wink him. His headquarters were in Sherwood Forest, but his headquarters, like Gen. Pope's, were in the saddle.

He is said to have been a man of good birth, but losing heavily in speculations in Western lands, and squandering what there was left in a praiseworthy though fruitless endeavor to "keno," he took to the woods, making his first appearance in the play of the "Robbers."

It may be related to his credit that just previous to taking this step he was urged to run for Congress in his district on the Reform ticket, but refused.

"No," said this noble man, sternly, "if I am to be a thief, I will be one open and above board."

The politicians who were urging him pressed the matter no further when they heard such sentiments. They saw he wouldn't do.

Robin pursued a system in his robberies for which he may have been overpraised. He only robbed the rich; the poor, who hadn't anything, he didn't rob. He has been known to rob a rich man and then turn around and give it to a poor man—give it to him over the head for not having anything.

He was particularly gallant to women, always promising to return any little sums circumstances compelled them to lend him. His *cate de visite* (he sold them himself at a handsome profit) was in great demand among the ladies of that period. Ballads relating his adventures were sold at every corner and sung at all the variety shows. His particular friends and companions were Little John and Friar Tuck, the latter a retired Sunday-school superintendent.

His death was peculiar. Being attacked by illness, it occurred to him that he had better be bled. Having devoted many years to bleeding others, he thought it would do him good to get bled himself. He went to a convent for that purpose, as the doctors had all moved out of his neighborhood on account of its being unhealthy, and the nuns thinking to give him a rest (he was eighty-six years old) from his laborious life of robbing the rich and "giving it" to the poor, let him bleed to death. His last words were, "Hood's a thought it?"

Robin Hood had numerous descendants. The numerous brother-Hoods, whose name is legion, were distantly connected. Then there was Little Red Riding Hood, another of the Hood family. Mistake a wolf for her grandmother, on account of some resemblance in ears, eyes, teeth, &c., she was devoured over Robin Hood's barn, producing great excitement in her neighborHood at that time

Robin has been quite a favorite name since his day. There are Auld Robin Grey, Robin Peter-to-pay-Paul, Robin Redbreast and Robin Hen Roosts.

Unlucky Men.

The Rothschilds believed in unlucky men as a class. One of the rules of the house was to have nothing to do with men of that description. If a man failed in his business, or was unsuccessful, that was reason enough for having nothing to do with him. His failures might result from idiosyncracies, want of capital, industry, or tact; it was enough that parties failed. There are a class of men in New York who may come fairly under the designation of unlucky men. This is especially marked in the "street." Everything turns to gold that one class touches; another class fail in every investment or enterprise to which they lay their hand. We have here industrious men, hard-working men, sober men, Christian men, who are always on the wrong side of the market. They invest when they should sell, and sell when they should hold. They are carried under by ever new scheme in which they enter. They are always having first-rate chances, but neither as politicians, stock-jobbers, nor anything else do they succeed. No class labor as hard or better to win success. But the fates are against them. Other men, who do not seem to try, who are indifferent apparently to success, run smoothly along the golden pathway to fortune.

WAR NEWS IN THE COUTRY.

Here, on a sultry summer's eve,
Three thousand miles across the ocean,
The village statesmen tell the news,
And every loafer gives his notion.
The war in Europe—which'll whip?
And are the Dutch a warlike nation—
And should they capture Holland, then
Would that affect the situation?

Squire Silvertooth declares—
That every paper lies and wheedles,
But he'll be durned if he believes
That people go to war with needles!
Then lawyer Sharp takes t'other side—
But he's rather small potater—
He's only seen a Justis once,
While the Squire's been to the Legislater.

Hans Sneider, 'cross the way, declares—
"Before dis little row is through, sir,
Dese here Napoleons vill get vipped;
Shoost like anoder Vaterloo, sir."
While Monsieur Jacques, upon his heart,
His little hand in ardor squeezes,
And says, "Ze grand France will knock
Ze Prussians into leetle pieces!"

The planters swear the cotton crop,
At present prices, won't pay picking.
And pray the Lord them fighting fools
May each one get a rousing licking.
At last, the niggers get stirred up,
And Pompey comes with eyes a-stretching,
To ask, "Does dem Homzolliums spread,
And, Massa Bob, you think 'em ketchin?"

The Boston Transcript says: "When Professor Dubois first came to this country he boarded with a lady, and one day corn was set before him for the first time. The professor took an ear of it, and tried to eat it by putting the smallest end into his mouth. Of course he found it tough and uneatable. The waiter whispered in his ear, 'Turn it over and take it the other way.' The professor obeyed by trying to get the largest end in his mouth, and finally gave it up as an impracticable undertaking. His landlady eventually inquired, 'How do you like the corn, Professor Dubois?' 'Oh,' he replied, 'I think it very fine for de big pigs.' 'So it is,' replied the lady, not noticing his plate, 'and won't you have some more then?' No one enjoyed the joke more than Dubois himself, and he tells the story now with a gusto and enjoyment that makes it really *piquant*."

INFALLIBILITY.

Last Act of the Opposing Bishops—Declaration of Pere Hyacinthe Upon the New Dogma.

According to the Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, two days after the final vote on infallibility had been taken at Rome, a deputation of the minority had an interview with the Pope. This deputation was composed of the Primate of Hungary, the Archbishops of Paris and Munich, and the Bishops of Mentz and Dijon. Their object was to ask the Pope to suppress, in the third canon of the third chapter of the schema, a clause which had been added after the close of the discussion, and to insert in the formula of the definition of the words, *nisus testimonio ecclesiarum* (supported by the testimony of the churches.)

The Pope received the deputation with great kindness, but at the general congregation held on the next day the Bishops of the minority found that their hopes had not been fulfilled. As the Bishops on the one hand adhered to their opinions, and on the other hand wished to escape from the unpleasant duty of voting publicly *Non Placet* in the absence of the Pope, they concluded not to attend the promulgation of the doctrine, and on that account they addressed to the Pope the following letter:

MOST HOLY FATHER: In the general congregation held on the 13th of the present month, we have voted [illegible] schema of the first dogmatic constitution relative to the church. Your Holiness now knows that 88 Fathers, only listening to their conscience and their love of the church, have voted *non placet*; that 62 have voted *placet juxta modum*, and, finally, that about 70 others have not attended the congregation, and have deemed it best to abstain from voting. It should be added that other Fathers, either on account of the condition of their health, or from other very grave motives, had already returned to their dioceses. Under such conditions our vote has been presented to the eyes of your Holiness and of the entire world. It is therefore now known how large a number of Bishops share our sentiments; as regards us, we have by our vote fulfilled a duty which we had to discharge before God and before the church. Since then nothing has occurred which could have disposed us to vote differently; on the contrary, certain events of great importance have still more confirmed us in our former disposition. And on that account we now hereby declare that we renew and confirm the votes previously given by us.

Confirming, therefore, these votes by the present declaration, we decide, at the same time, that we shall not attend the public session which is to take place on the 18th of the present month, for the filial devotion and the respect which yesterday brought to the feet of your Holiness our deputation do not permit us, in a question that so nearly concerns your Holiness that it may be regarded as being a personal affair of your Holiness, to say publicly and to the face of our Father, *Non Placet*. Moreover, the votes that we intended to give at the solemn session would only repeat the votes already given by us at the general congregation. We therefore return, without further delay, to the flocks which are intrusted to us, and to which, after so long an absence, amid these rumors of war and in the urgent necessities of their souls, our presence is absolutely necessary, being distressed that in this sad juncture we should find the consciences and the peace of souls so deeply disturbed.

We recommend with our whole heart your Holiness and the Holy Church, to which we profess an inviolable devotedness and obedience, to the grace and protection of our Lord Jesus Christ. And, in union with those of our colleagues who are absent, and who should have voted as we, we are, most holy Father,

Of Your Holiness'
Most devoted and obedient sons.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph thus gives the argument and spirit of a recent letter by Pere Hyacinthe upon the dogma of infallibility: The illustrious *predicateur* commences with a consideration of the grounds upon which the Catholic world is summoned to accept the new dogma. Authority, he says, is beyond doubt the peculiar principle which governs the Church; but for this very reason it is the more needful to distinguish nicely between mere seeming authority and the actual substance. In which class is the claim of the Vatican Council to be ranged? Has the assembly that œcumenical character which commands the obedience of the faithful? The first attribute of such a council is freedom. But this essential quality, according to the argument of Pere Hyacinthe, was wanting to the assembly which lately sat at Rome. The most venerable and the most influential of its members opposed the proposition, which was finally carried, "and the world cannot any longer ignore the absence of dignity, I will even say of gravity, with which the deepest interests of the faith were treated by a majority of which the ancient Councils would have tolerated neither the composition, artificially built up and deceptive as a dream, nor the audacious system of oppression." Another condition, not less belonging to the essence of an Ecumenical Council, is the recognition of the Church: "The mission of a council is not to impose new articles of faith upon the believers, but to maintain, and in case of necessity, to define the ancient creed." The bishops are but witnesses of that truth which has been believed from the first: "*Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus.*" If they overstep their powers, the Church will not recognize the articles of its belief in the arbitrary work which they have accomplished. This Council, therefore, remains without authority. Such crises are not without precedent, and the danger not less now than in former times; indeed, if the words of Monseigneur Kenrick, Bishop of St. Louis, United States, are to be believed, the Church has never been in such peril as now.

At a moment like this it is the right of the meanest Christian to lift his voice in defense of his faith, and Pere Hyacinthe feels an impulse from within to fulfill this duty, and, in the Prophet's words, to deliver his soul. "I protest," he cries, "against this pretended dogma of the Pope's infallibility, such as it is set forth in the decree of the Council. It is because I am a Catholic, and wish so to remain, that I refuse to admit a doctrine unknown to the ancient church, contested even now by many and eminent theologians—a doctrine which implies no gradual development, but a radical change in the constitution of the church and in the immutable regulation of its faith. It is because I am a Christian, and wish so to remain, that I raise myself with all my soul against these almost divine honors granted to a man who is presented to our faith—I had almost said to our worship—as uniting in his person alike that spirit of domination which the Gospel, of which he is the minister, denies, and that infallibility against which revolts his flesh, tempered of the same clay as our own. Gregory the Great rejected, as a sign of Antichrist, the title of Universal Bishop which was offered him. What would he have said to the title of 'Pontiff Infallible?'"

Pere Hyacinthe recalls that passage of his letter dated September 20, 1869, in which he demanded a Council really œcumenical. At the present lecture he repeats his demand. "But above all," he says, "now, as then, I appeal to God. Man has shown himself powerless to bring about the triumph of justice and truth; see now the Lord arise to take his own cause in hand and judge it! The Council, which ought to have been a work of enlightenment and peace, has thickened the clouds and unloosed discord in the world of religion. In the outside world war replies to it like a terrible echo. War is a scourge of God. But in imposing on us the chastisement, may it not also be preparing the remedy? Sweeping out thus the ancient edifice, may it not be making ready the ground on which the Divine Bridegroom of the Church will build his new Jerusalem?"

A Trial of the Mitrailleur at Strasbourg.

[Strasbourg Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

I have just returned from a trial of this weapon at the artillery ground. I need hardly say that I was not only not permitted to get near the gun, but was obliged to keep out of the way and to look on without being seen. Thanks to a very good field glass I could see well enough to distinguish the general working of the machine, and was afterward able to ascertain the different distances from which it was fired. If you can imagine a gigantic revolver kept always at the same level, and with a point blank range—as able to hit at ten yards as at 2,000—without being raised or depressed, you will have some idea of what this gun is. Imagine this weapon turning slowly from left to right, and then from right to left, and discharging about thirty balls in a minute, not requiring any working after it is first set. To-day I saw it worked at a distance of 1,500 French metres, which, if I am not mistaken, would make about two thousand yards of American measurement. At that distance the gun, or machine, or whatever you like to name it, was aimed at three black marks upon three different butts, each mark being the hight and width of an average front company of a regiment. Thus, as the many thousands among your readers who have seen service in the field will understand, the three black marks on the three butts represented, as nearly as possible, a brigade of infantry advancing against a battery. The brigade of living men would have taken at least twenty minutes, even at double time, to get over the ground. In half that time—in ten minutes—the mitrailleuse had put upwards of four hundred balls, or rather projectiles, into the three black marks, and every ball was well apart from its fellow, and all this, mind, without any alteration on the part of the officer in charge.

The weapon, or gun, has merely to be loaded and laid in a certain direction, and it works by itself. The object it is aimed at may come nearer, but it has no occasion to be elevated or depressed. It works from left to right and from right to left, and back again, without ceasing. I have no hesitation whatever in saying, from what I saw to-day, that no infantry or cavalry that the world has yet seen would advance against this terrible engine of destruction.

An officer belonging to one of the four batteries of mitrailleuses which are with this army corps, told me the other day that at 1,500, and even up to 2,000 metres, he looked upon this instrument to be quite as certain as a Colt's revolver would be at ten yards in the hands of a very good shot. From such a weapon what may we expect in the way of destruction during the present war.

A woman named Harriet Adams, lately died in St. Pancras Work-house Infirmary, from the effects of eating her own hair. Dr. Ellis, medical officer of the Infirmary, said deceased was admitted into the insane ward on the 9th of December last, and died on July 30. She was imbecile, but nothing was known of her or her antecedents. On the 31st of March last she commenced a spitting of blood, owing to something, in his belief, which she had swallowed. From this period she continued gradually to waste away and get weaker, till she died. He made a post mortem examination. The body was extremely emaciated, and he found imbedded in her stomach and intestines a quantity of human hair—no doubt her own—and wool, which the deceased had eaten. The effect of the secretion of this hair and wool had been to produce ulceration of the stomach, and cause death.

The St. Louis Times says: "The mayor is daily in receipt of letters of inquiry from all parts of the United States, and many cities in Europe, relative to the new social evil bill. An eminent London physician says that the authorities there desire a copy of the ordinance, and are seriously considering the propriety of putting the law in force in that metropolis."

PEN PICTURES.

Canrobert, Defailly, Frossard, MacMahon, Bazaine, [illegible]—"All Hail General, Forward?"

[Paris Correspondence Independance Belge.]

Marshal Canrobert is generally popular as a soldier, but as a commander his appointment has not given unmixed satisfaction to the Parisians. They think he is not quite equal to the position. Marshal Canrobert is a little man, fat, short, rather loud in his style, and with an air of a well-to-do trader. He amuses himself with literature, and composes little "bouquets to Chloris." He has quite a passion for quoting Latin. He sometimes writes out his orders in Latin, calling his soldiers legionaries and his sergeants-major "centurions." The Marshal carries a Horace or a Virgil in his pocket, and it is said that at Solferino he was found reading Livy. Canrobert is an excellent Brigadier General. As second in command he was always remarkable for extreme energy and audacity. But a great responsibility oppresses him when he is charged with the sole control of a great army corps; he hesitates, and seems unable to come to any decision. Scipio becomes Fabius. All the while he was in command at Sebastopol he risked no grand strokes, and he was specially sparing of his soldiers' blood. This is no reproach to him, but in dragging out a war as many men may be lost as in a decisive engagement. Marshal Canrobert commanded on the 2d December the division that occupied the Place de la Madeleine. He received orders from the Ministers and from the National Assembly. Which was he to obey? He spent all night thinking it over. At last he went to see a friend who lived in the Rue Tronchet, and then made up his mind. He placed his division along the boulevards. After Solferino he came near fighting a duel with Marshal Niel. Niel said Canrobert had not supported him, and had let the Austrians get out of Mantua. Canrobert said Niel had advanced without orders. Canrobert doesn't think small things of himself. One of his aide-de camp called his attention to his uniform all torn, and remarked that it was not wearable. "I shall keep it all the same; it is a matter of history," was the reply. He is extremely brave; when he was Captain he was always at the head of his men and the first under fire. But physical courage is a quality common to soldiers of all countries.

General de Failly's best claim to celebrity is his famous *mot de bataille*, "The chassepot has done wonders." This was after Mentana. Baraguey d'Hillier's corps at Solferino was composed of two divisions, L'Amirault's and Failly's. Those two divisions carried the hill and the redoubts that commanded the well-known tower. There was a frightful confusion. The French dashed in with the bayonet, were repulsed, went at it again, were again hurled back, but at the third charge made good their position. The divisions were mixed up and regiments fought pell-mell. Failly got his share that time. But, at the moment of the hottest struggle, an officer of immense stature loomed up on the Austrian side, waving an immense flag. The flag had been embroidered by the Empress herself. "Hoch! hoch!" he shouted. "Hourrah! hourrah!" replied the Frenchman. "Who the devil is this *croquemitaine*?" exclaimed De Failly. A chasseur-a-pied loaded his carbine, leveled and fired. Down went *croquemitaine*, and in five minutes the position was carried.

General Frossard, who commands another corps, is best known as the Prince Imperial's tutor; but he is said to be a strategist of the first order. He is a man in years, cool, calm, and appears better calculated for the defense than the attack. He has not been in command for a long time. General Frossard used to explain the wars of the empire to his august pupil. He set up little leaden soldiers in position on the map of Europe, and the Prince would knock them over with bread pellets shot out of his little wooden cannon. The General used to explain Waterloo, and make the French army retreat, but the Prince would get angry. "No, no! I won't have it!" And then he would range his batteries, and would sweep down English and Prussian, Blucher and Wellington, spite of all his teacher's remonstrance.

The man for the soldiers is McMahon. He is of royal Irish descent. Two years ago a deputation of Fenians waited on him with the offer of the Irish crown, and to ask him to take command of the Irish levy en masse; but the Marshal could not accept the flattering proposal. He is a man of the simplest manners, very gentle and very kind. Even his enemies love him; even the people, more difficult still. All Italy remembers his entry into Milan. When he came to the Arch of Triumph, erected near the city gates, a charming little girl of the people, three or four years old, is sent forward from the crowd to present him a great bouquet of roses. The Marshal bends down and takes the little one up in his arms and kisses her. "I would like to stay with you," said the child. "Then so you shall" said the great soldier; and he made his entry into Milan with her before him on the pommel of his saddle, her pretty face all beaming with delight, and waiving her bouquet of roses to the crowds. McMahon has made a success in this way. When the grand army returned to Paris after the Italian campaign, McMahon, of all the marshals, was observed to keep his campaign uniform. It might have been simplicity, it might have been coquetry; whether or no, he was smothered with wreaths and flowers. His servants could not carry them away. McMahon gained his renown in the Crimea at the same time as Bosquet. He saved the day at Magenta. His governorship of Algeria was not a success.

I saw Marshal Bazaine. He is of medium hight, fair, a little inclined to be fat—a marshall ought to be a little fat—he has gay, cheerful manners. When I saw him he was in plain clothes and wore a little round silk soft hat—nothing elegant about it. His two nephews were with him—a lieutenant and sub-lieutenant. His chief of staff is Colonel Boyer, one of the most distinguished officers in the army. The Marshal appeared jovial, and kept rubbing his hands together, as if with satisfaction. There was a something about him that caused the idea of victory. Colonel Boyer is a collector of coleopteres (beetles). He has gathered them in Algeria, Mexico, the Crimea, in Asia. I knew him in Syria, and recollect seeing him march at the head of a column with eight or ten fine specimens that he had stuck on his bolsters. Officers are often collectors of specimens. There was one man in Italy who caught butterflies. At Solferino this man was at his post along with his company, and skirmishing against the Austrians. All of a sudden, a few yards ahead, he saw a superb rare sphinx sailing about from flower to flower amid the smoke and tumult. The officer hesitated, then sprang forward, forage-cap in hand, uncovered, ahead of his men, swung his cap round, brought it down on the specimen, gave a cry of joy—then sprang into the air with a ball through his heart, and fell dead. His last words were. "I have him." All your collectors are heroic. I knew a poor devil that lived in a garret up six pairs of stairs, and died of sheer cold and starvation one winter's night, without fire or food. Opening a box, we found a collection of precious antique medals worth 35,000 francs.

M. Cousin-Montauban, Count of Palikao, was a wonderful man among the Chinese. He is tall; not quite so portly as his colleagues. He wears a mustache and imperial. He has a small, fine eye; thin hair, and a well preserved air. I saw him on his arrival at Metz walking on the ramparts, in a gray jacket and colored cravat. From behind he would be taken for a young man. He is considered daring. In China, one time, soon after his disembarkation, he was surrounded by a huge crowd of Tartar soldiery. He threw himself among them, followed by his four aids, armed only with his riding switch, and, striking right and left, cut his way through. He, too, is a collector, and brought back a magnificent assortment of Chinese objects.

As for the soldiers, I admit that they have not the gay air so often spoken of. They are not all thinking of the marshal's baton proverbially carried in every man's knapsack. However, they look resolute and firm. Their habitual gayety comes up again when they are fairly in the field that the first gun has been fired. There they are admirable. I have seen a man singing the "Marseillaise" while a surgeon was taking his arm off. He only stopped to tell the assistant, "Just wipe my nose, won't you, please." The French soldier don't want a general always to teach him to gain battles; he has proved this often enough. The soldiers start forward without any asking, and rush on the enemy when they think the moment has come. Oftentimes they manage a little plan of campaign of their own, and these plans of campaign are by no means the worst. Sometimes they offer their advice to the General as he goes past "Ah! mon general, push up your right wing—close up your center." They have a wonderful address in picking up as they go along The French soldier can do something with anything. Sometimes it is a crow soup; sometimes a long-legged stork gets spitted for a roast. Going through a town they bring bad luck to the cats—not one will be left to tell the tale. Those who know say your young cat eats better than rabbit.

Most companies have an animal. Few but have two or three dogs. These canines are every one's property; they are acquainted with everybody; know their own regimental uniform, and follow the colors. They keep in the rear during a fight, but sometimes charge with the men and run by their side. In the evening they will whine and howl around the ambulances. Soldiers who are a long time stationed in barrack amuse themselves training lizards. They carry these reptiles to the war in their haversacks. I once saw a snake which in this way had made the campaign of Italy on a corporal's back.

The First Zouaves own a magnificent falcon which travels on a soldier's shoulders. This bird belongs to the trumpeter Verrier, who caught it in the Dejebel-Amour. They made together the last campaign in Morocco, under General Marmier. Several times on the crests of the mountains the hawk, launched in chase, supplied, with great ability, the insufficiency of the larder. When the regiment received orders to march, the trumpeter, notwithstanding his poignant regret, set his faithful companion at liberty. After a three days' march the bird was almost forgotten, when at the camp of Ben Chicao it was seen to reappear in the air, and after circling for a few instants it alighted majestically on the back of its old friend. It was received with a general acclamation, and the decision was taken that the falcon should make the Prussian campaign.

The Gold Hill News relates this: "An old fellow applied to the landlord of a restaurant here in Gold Hill, not long ago, for a week's board on tick. Being a stranger, the landlord remarked, 'Well, I never saw or heard of you before; why do you ask it? Are you broke, or how is it? If you want a meal, you can have it and welcome; but you see my terms are cash in advance when you come to a week's board; willing to give any man a meal.' 'Well now,' says the old chap, 'maybe you take me for a greeny. I ain't quite such a dern'd muggins as to own up to being quite broke. I've been fooled that way before. I'm hunting for a job, and one meal ain't enough to get it on. Damn you and your old hash-house; you can just shove it up. I'll go a little further on.'"

The ex-President of the Academy of Chili, who is now in London, claims to be the "swiftest painter of the age," and challenges an English artist to a painting contest for $5,000 a side, the performance to take place in public, and the spectators to decide the wager by ballot, the stakes to be awarded to the artist who shows the most "rapidity and excellence."

The product of pins in Connecticut is estimated to be 19,718,000,000.

WOMEN VOTING.

How the Mormons and Their Wives Did at the Recent Election in Utah.

[Salt Lake Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

It was a novel and interesting event [illegible] least two [illegible] of an [illegible] the Gentiles, [illegible] the female [illegible] voting [illegible] in Utah [illegible] cipally from the fact that many of the [illegible] never having taken out their full [illegible] papers, are still alien residents, but the illegal voting yesterday was not confined exclusively to the "saints." The "Gentiles" at Corinne weakened their cause and their reputation in the eyes of all good citizens by the fictitious strength they put into the ballot box.

Of course the interest centered on the candidates for delegate to Congress. The present delegate, Captain Wm. H. Hooper, was put forward for re-election by the Mormons, and General George R. Maxwell, one of the Federal officials here, was the standard-bearer of the Gentiles. Each was popular enough among his partisans. The Mormons had no platform of principles. Hitherto they have had no necessity for a platform nor for any of the ordinary concomitants of a campaign in politics. The "presiding priesthood" made the nominations, and the people were expected to vote unanimously for the Church's candidates. The general principles of the whole Mormon system form the only platform upon which any Mormon candidate would be allowed to stand, and they include a secret and solemn oath which ever incites to treason against the government. The platform of the liberal or Gentile party expressed loyalty to the government, reverence for the constitution, obedience to the laws, opposition to the whole Mormon system as constituting an unwarrantable hierarchy, and especially to polygamy, and favored the development of the mineral wealth of Utah as an important branch of industry. The principles of the opposing parties were as distant from each other as the poles; but as society is constituted here the party representing the genius of American institutions was much in the minority. The population of Utah constitutes, to all intents and purposes, an alien or a hostile element in the midst of free America. The Mormons held no campaign meetings—the machinery of the church rendered that unnecessary, but the Gentiles did hold meetings, both in Salt Lake City and in several of the settlements. The holding of such meetings is a new event in the political history of Utah. That event shows that loyal American citizens are determined to assert their rights, and is evidence of the revolution of ideas concerning theocratic rule that has been inaugurated in the Territory.

The election passed off very quietly. The polls were open from sunrise until sunset. There were five election precincts in Salt Lake City. The Gentiles made no demonstration on election day, but the Mormons had several bands of music marching about town from morning until evening, and a number of wagons running all day conveying women to and from the polls. Indeed, the principle feature of the whole election was the novelty of women voting. Some men walked with their women and brought them into the polling places like so many cattle. Women in Utah are often treated more like cattle than like ladies. Heber C. Kimball, who, before his death, was next in authority to Brigham Young, used to call his women his "herd of cows." Other men brought their women in wagons, some of the women bringing their babies with them. Polygamy was thus publicly paraded through the streets of this city and the settlements. In other cases women went to the polls themselves, separately and in companies; but in most cases they were attended by some masculine Mormon. Several of the sturdy saints were kept busy throughout the day running to and fro with wagons drumming up the sisters in the different wards and showing them how to vote their ticket. Many of the women and many of the men whom I saw vote did not seem to comprehend what they were doing; they simply put into the ballot-box the ticket that was handed them. It was very generally remarked that most of the women in Salt Lake City of refinement of feeling did not approve of the female franchise, for they abstained from voting.

Among the saints who voted in the morning were Brigham Young and five of his women, whom he brought with him. They were Clara Decker and, I think, her sister Lucy; Susan Snelveley, Lucy Bigelow and Naamah. These are well known to be among the most obedient or subservient of all his women, which may account for their accompanying him. Amelia, his favorite concubine, and Miss Eliza R Snow voted separately afterward, as did also other members of his harem. There was quite a "presidential party" of feminine and masculine members thus playing their practical part in politics at that period of the morning. After the prophet and his accompanying concubines came one of his daughters by Lucy Decker—namely, Fanny Thatcher—attended by her husband Brigham H. Young, the Prophet's nephew, came with his daughter Seraph. At the municipal election in February last, just after the Female Franchise bill was signed, Miss Seraph immortalized herself by being the first sister saint to take advantage of it. This was noticed at the time, particularly as Seraph, true to the inner feelings of her sex, was known to be opposed to the disgusting system of polygamy, which has caused so much contention and misery among women. The four wives of Hiram Clauson, Brigham's chief son-in-law—Ellen, Margaret, Alice, and Emeline—came in afterwards, one by one, and deposited their ballots. Some of the apostles brought some of their women with them, and others came alone, their concubines coming separately—some before and some after them. Orson Pratt, the chief champion of polygamy, brought with him Marian Ross, his most devoted and enthusiastic concubine. Marian was once a servant to Orson's lawful wife, and has now succeeded her in Orson's estimation. Nearly all the women he has had "sealed" to him were servants to his injured and discarded wife. Most of the married men among the lesser lights who rejoice in the practice of polygamy brought one or more of their women with them. Other women came alone or with their sister neighbors at such hours as suited their convenience. More than one-third of the votes were cast by women. The total number polled by both men and women in Salt Lake City was about 4,000; and it is estimated from the returns thus far received from some of the settlements that the vote cast throughout the Territory will be about 20,000. Of course the most of them were given for the Mormon Delegate. Many of these were undoubtedly illegal, and on this ground the Gentiles imagine they can have Hooper set aside and place Maxwell in his seat in Congress. Maxwell received, so far as is known at present, about 2,000 votes, of which over 800 were polled in Corinne, which is a strictly Gentile town. It is said that the census will not show Corinne to have much more than 800 residents, and that more than one-half the number of votes returned from there were stuffed into the ballot-box. It is beyond a question that Corinne cast many illegal votes for Maxwell. Thus the Mormons and the Gentiles are equal in respect of the fact of illegal voting, however they may be as to the number of such illegal votes. Gentiles in Utah need to be singularly circumspect in everything; for the Mormons are quick to catch and make the most of any irregularities of the Gentiles, just as many of the Gentiles are disposed to do the same with reference to the Mormons. The system of voting in Utah is directly at variance with the genius of the ballot. Before the ticket is put into the ballot-box it is numbered, a corresponding number is placed opposite the name of the voter as it is written on the poll-list, so that the church authorities can tell how every one has voted. This record can be used against Mormons who might vote against candidates put forward by the "presiding priesthood." Under the reign of terror which has prevailed in Utah the effect of this system has been to prevent a free and fair expression of opinion. Any approach towards independence of thought and action among the people has been followed by persecution. There never will be a fair and legal election here until the ballot is made, as it should be, secret, and a proper registry law is put in operation.

The Home of Charles Dickens.

[From the London Telegraph.]

The public will learn with satisfaction that, for the present at least no strange owner will take possession of the house at Gadshill, famous as the residence of Charles Dickens. The property was put up for sale by auction yesterday by Mr. Trist, of the firm of Norton, Trist & Watney, at the Mart, in Tokenhouse-yard, and was bought in by Mr. Charles Dickens, the eldest son of the late distinguished novelist, for £6,500. It was scarcely to be expected that anything like the same eagerness would be shown to get possession of this house as was exhibited to secure some one or more of the articles of vertu which belonged to Mr. Dickens. An American gentleman had, it is said, set his mind on purchasing the Swiss chalet, provided that it were sold as a separate lot; but the executors and auctioneers decided to include it in the same parcel as the residence and grounds. The attendance at the rooms was not much larger than at sales of ordinary property. Mr. Charles Dickens occupied a front seat near the auctioneer. Mr. Trist began the proceedings of the sale by saying that it was unnecessary for him to attempt to add any remarks of his to the praises that had been written of Mr. Dickens and his works. It was enough for present purposes to state that Mr. Dickens lived at Gadshill for many years, and that the place was likewise famous as a scene immortalized by Shakspeare. The grounds consisted of 17a. 2r. 14p.; the house was commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, two servants' bed-rooms, a dining-room twenty-six feet by seventeen, a handsome conservatory, and a small billiard-room. Having mentioned the gardens, he proceeded to say that he had been asked to detach the Swiss chalet, which was presented to Mr. Dickens, from the property—and no doubt a large sum of money would have been realized from it; but such a course appeared to be almost sacrilege, and it had been determined to sell all as one lot. The house was a mile and a half from Higham, two and a half miles from Rochester, and was well-supplied with pure spring water. It was in substantial repair, and in every respect fit for immediate occupation. The late Mr. Dickens must have spent thousands of pounds upon it; and he did not think that any one entering on it need spend an additional shilling. What should he ask for this property? It had been reported that an American gentleman was determined to have it at any price; but he trusted, for the honor of this country, that an Englishman would become the possessor of the estate which belonged to Charles Dickens. He had been told they would get £20,000 for it. Should he commence with £10,000? No answer. £8,000? Still no offer. What was it their pleasure to start with? A voice—"I will give you £5,000." Five thousand pounds offered—five thousand five hundred—six thousand—six thousand one hundred—and so on, by the silent nods of bidders, up to six thousand six hundred pounds, and then a pause. In vain did Mr. Trist try all the varied forms of the auctioneer's art to secure a higher offer. They would not go on. And so the hammer fell to a bid by a gentleman who was acting for Mr. Charles Dickens. A plot of eight acres of land, forming part of the estate, was bought by Mr. Dickens for £1,500. The property had been put up to sale by order of the executors, and will now pass into the possession of Mr. Dickens.

INTO TEXAS.

A Noble Band of Editors to Venture Their Lives.

[From the Galveston Bulletin, 21st.]

The editors of Texas have invited the editors of the [illegible] to visit this State in November [illegible] much of it [illegible] as they [illegible] The editors of the [illegible] Texas [illegible] They desire to see if the assertion is true that every Texan has two six shooters belted around his waist, and carries a bowie-knife in his boot. They are coming to take their lives in their hands and come among us as Dr. Livingstone goes among the aborigines of equatorial Africa. This is the true missionary spirit; it shows that these editors are seeking after facts. Their little trepidations must be tolerated, for our reputation abroad is none of the best. We shall not feel at all insulted if they have prayers offered in all their churches for their safety while they are traveling this wilderness. It is somewhat of an undertaking, and may well daunt even a hero. It may seem very ludicrous to us because we know how harmless a race Texans are, but to those who have only our general reputation to guide them, the matter is serious. The boy that happens to know that yonder stalking ghost is old Brindle, the cow, may well laugh at his companion's fears, who does not know that it is a harmless beast, and is not certain but that it may be the grinning tenant of a church-yard grave. However, they will come among us in November. They have accepted our invitation. They will come with the sensations of a man who for the first time enters a den of show lions. We may be as harmless as sheep, and we may be very ferocious creatures. It shall be our business to calm their fears, and to show them that there are better markets in the world for the sale of arms than Texas affords. We hope to convince them that there are men in Texas who still remember the Lord's prayer, who do not habitually either drink a quart of whisky before breakfast, or shoot a neighbor on Sunday morning. We desire to send them away wiser and more charitable men than when they came.

It is fortunate for us that they are coming, and we are right sure that every son of the quill will go back with the notion that Texas is a good country to come to and Texans a good class of people to live among. No such advertisement was ever before offered us, and although such a notion never entered our heads at the time the invitation was extended, we feel sure that the visit will be very profitable to us in many ways and that all our citizens ought to unite in making the proposed visit both pleasing and successful.

A Texan's Dream.

[From the Shreveport Bulletin.]

"I dreamed," said he, "that the day of judgment had come, and contrary to all the teachings of my youth, it appeared that mankind were not to be judged individually, but by governments, by nationalities, and by States. The first government called to judgment was that of England; and as soon as the name of England sounded the immortal Burke arose from his grave, and declared that he had lived and died in England, that he knew her people to be loyal alike to God and their country; and on his recommendation England passed into the celestial city.

The next Government called to account was the United States of America, and when the name of America sounded Mount Vernon trembled as the immortal Washington arose from his grave and prayed that his Government should not be tried as England had been, as a consolidated despotism, but as free, sovereign and independent States.

The first State called to account was old Virginia, and as soon as the name of Virginia sounded the immortal Henry arose to his feet, and declared behind lived and died in Virginia; that he knew her people to be loyal alike to God and the country, and on his recommendation Virginia passed through the gates into the city.

The next State called to judgment was South Carolina, and as soon as the name of South Carolina sounded, John C. Calhoun arose from his grave and declared that with all her faults he knew her people to be loyal alike to God and the country; and on his recommendation South Carolina passed into the celestial city.

The third State called to account was the State of Louisiana; and as soon as the name of Louisiana sounded, Henry Watkins Allen, bursting asunder his beautiful flower-decked tomb, arose and proclaimed that he had lived and governed in Louisiana, but died in exile, that he knew her people to be loyal to God and the Southern Confederacy; and on his recommendation Louisiana passed into the celestial city, amid the rejoicing songs of the heavenly hosts.

The next State called to judgment was the Lone Star State of Texas; and as soon as the name Texas sounded the immortal Houston rose from his tomb clothed in the habiliments of the soldier, spoke of the battle of San Jacinto, and declared that he knew her people to be loyal alike to God and the country; and just as the Lone Star State was about to pass through the gates into the city, that scallawag Jack Hamilton, sprung to his feet, and swore that he represented the cowpens of the Lone Star State, that he knew her people to be disloyal alike to God and the country, and on his ipse dixit, Texas went to h——."

The Government of Prussia.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The form of government of Prussia is now a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line of the house of Hohenzollern. The constitution, which is derived from grant by King Frederick William IV., brother of the present sovereign, modified by subsequent grants, and has only been in existence since 1848, vests the executive and part of the legislative authority in the King. In the executive branch he is assisted by a council of ministers appointed by himself. The legislative bodies consist of the "Herrenhaus," which is the Upper Chamber, and is composed of the princes of the royal family; sixteen "mediatised" friends; the heads of the territorial nobility; eight life peers; eight titled noblemen elected by the resident land-owners in the eight provinces; representatives of the universities; the heads of "chapters;" the mayors of towns having more than 50,000 inhabitants, and persons nominated at the pleasure of the King. The second chamber is composed of 432 members, chosen for three years by general but not universal suffrage.

Every Prussian subject is enrolled in the army upon reaching the age of twenty, and serves three years in the regular army, four in the reserve, and five in the "Land-wehr," or militia. Even at the age of fifty he is not exempt from military duty, but is then enrolled in the "Landsturm," or "home guard." On a peace footing, a Prussian regiment consists of three battalions, numbering 518 each; in war, the battalions are increased to 1,002 each.

"Prussia proper" contains 24,043,306 inhabitants; the North-German Confederation, including Prussia, 29,910,377; the population of the South-German States is 8,611,523, making the total population of all the countries under the military leadership of King William, 38,521,900. That of France is 38,192,094.

John in the Laundry.

[Portland (Oregon) Correspondence Philadelphia Press.]

One morning, as I sat at breakfast with the door open, I saw a sight that could not be witnessed in any Eastern city, while here it is an every-day occurrence. Directly opposite are a barber shop, run by negroes, and a laundry, operated by Chinamen. The Africans and Mongolians were airing themselves outside. Along came an Indian with his squaw and half-grown female papoose, and in the opposite direction two Caucasians and an Irishman. The five races, with their respective grand divisions—Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Ireland—were represented on twenty feet of sidewalk. The Paddy was ragged, but he looked as if he owned them all. God help them if he did!

The laundry business is almost monopolized by the Chinese. They do their work well, and at half the prices charged by Bridget and Dinah. These represent that John soon rubs the garments into rags, but that is not the experience of those that patronize them. At every turn you will see their odd names on signs, Tong Duck Chung, Took Yune, Sing Kee, Loong Song, Kee Wah. Here, as in San Francisco, they are sober, quiet, and industrious. I have heard no respectable person speak ill of them. A million would need fewer policemen to keep them in order than a single precinct of your Fourth ward, if the attempt should ever be made there.

A Violation of the International Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Secretary of State Von Thiel has sent the following telegram to the Minister of the North German Union at Washington by cable:

"Aug. 22.—On the 19th instant as the bearer of a flag of truce, carrying a white flag, accompanied by a trumpeter sounding his trumpet approached at a slow pace to the French outposts to deliver a message from French surgeons in behalf of French wounded he was fired upon by all the French patrols he met on the way, so he was forced to return after his trumpeter had been severely wounded. We protest solemnly against this violation of the laws of nations."

The present war will probably make the debt of France greater than that of any nation in the world. The debt of England, which is the greatest at present, is even now but a little in excess of that of France, and the extraordinary credit of 500,000,000 francs voted by the Corps Legislatif makes the two debts almost equal. But the French Ministry acknowledges that this sum will be entirely inadequate for such a war, and so we can expect that new sums may be voted at any amount. The Chambers of Prussia have also voted a credit of 120,000,000 thalers, but the debt of the country is so small that even a large increase will not put the Prussian finances in a precarious condition.

A firm in New York recently sent to the United States Treasurer a $60 Continental bank note, asking if it was redeemable. In reply, the Treasurer states that the Continental money was never redeemable by the United States. By the act of August 4, 1790 (1 Statutes 140), it was receivable at the Treasury in subscription to a loan, at the rate of one hundred dollars in Continental to one dollar in specie. By the act of March 3, 1797 (1 Statutes, 516), it was declared that said money should be receivable as above until December 31, 1798, and no longer. He also adds, the only value the note can possibly have is as a curiosity, and that without doubt it is a counterfeit one.

The bell-ringing mystery at the house of Major Lewis, at Meriden, Connecticut, has at length been satisfactorily explained. Similar experiences were noted at the same time in different parts of the State. The phenomena is accounted for from the fact that the atmosphere was so strongly charged with electricity that it set all the bells ringing with an area of fifty miles.

Disturbances nightly occur in English theaters when the orchestra performs the Marseillaise. It is regularly hissed by one portion of the audience, and then applauded by others.

The Misses Young (Brigham's daughters) number about twenty-four. They are described, by one who saw them at the Salt Lake theater the other night, as all stout and fine-looking.

Making Ice in New York.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Telegraph.]

The United States Ice and Refrigerating Company has set up an ice-making machine at the Morgan Iron Works, at the foot of Ninth street, East river. The Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Companies have, between them, laid the heaviest hand upon the back of the public, and the U. S. I. and R. C. propose to lift the straw off by furnishing ice at $1 50 per ton—the price which is now asked for it by the pound. It is calculated that, by the best of these machines, ice can be made, in this or any other country, at the cost of fuel and labor. A twenty-five horse-power engine is guaranteed to produce thirteen tons of ice every twenty-four hours, or eleven hundred pounds per hour. The apparatus has been set up on the wharf, under a shed which belongs to the iron-works mentioned, and is driven by horse-power. The entire process consists in bringing water in contact with vaporized ether, and in then condensing the ether again for another application. One of the two pipes connected with the apparatus is cold enough to freeze the hand, and the other one is hot enough to fry it. The cold one is called the expand-pipe and the hot one the force-pipe. The coldness of the expand-pipe is caused by the vaporization of the ether, and the warmth of the force-pipe by the heat which is carried off from the water. The freezers are cast iron boxes, with four hollow partitions running through them, and, while the machine is at work, these are kept full of ether. It is said that an Irishman, one of the laborers employed to work the machine, quickly edged off upon seeing the laws of nature apparently suspended, and thick coats of ice forming on the sides of each partition. He evidently regarded the whole thing as an invention of the Evil One, and not to be worked upon for any consideration that money could present. Paddy's piety came out particularly strong upon that occasion, and he set a very wholesome and savory example to many a Protestant hypocrite who is not so conscientious as to the means of earning money. You might as well have asked him to eat his dinner with lightning because the lightning was "forked," as have expected him to take a gulp of water cooled by the melting of that ice. No indeed! "Divil a bit" would he have to do with it.

The Papal Army.

"The Papal government," writes a correspondent of the Unita Cattolica of the 3d inst., "has already selected the troops to replace the French in the province of Viterbo. Two battalions of Zouaves are to be in garrison there, under the command of Colonel de Charette, named as military commandant of the province. The strength of the Zouave corps will be stationed at Civita Vecchia, with artillery and cavalry and a detachment of chasseurs. The garrisons of the other provinces will not be changed for the present. Two battalions of Zouaves will remain in Rome, two of the Antibes Legion, two of carbineers, and strong detachments of indigenous chasseurs and infantry, besides the dragoons and gens d'armes, &c. Should the enemy appear in overwhelming force at the frontier, the order will be given for them to retire by degrees to center themselves in Rome, blowing up all bridges and destroying the railways as they effect their retreat within the walls of the Eternal City."

The whole of the Northern Confederation except Silesia and Saxony being, says Galignani's Messenger, in a state of siege, Count Bismarck proceeds with the greatest rigor against all those who are pointed out to him as entertaining anti-Prussian sentiments. Thus he has ordered a large number of arrests among the Hanoverian aristocracy who are devoted to the cause of the ex-king. All the particularist journals have been suppressed, the Rhenische Courier, the Francfurter Beobachter, the Schleswische Zeitung, &c. The moderate ones have been menaced with extinction in case that they should seek to hinder the national movement instead of throwing themselves into the current.

According to statistics in relation to the sanitary condition of needlewomen, recently published by Dr. Letheby, the Physician of the London Board of Health, it appears that while the mean age of women generally is 54.1 years, that of needlewomen is only 36.4. Out of 1,000 needlewomen, 438 die from consumption and 106 from fevers; out of 1,000 shopkeepers, 127 die from consumption and 37 from fevers. In 1861 it is stated there were 127,180 females in London engaged in various branches of needlework, of whom 21,000 were only 20 years of age.

The consumption of wood in the United States is enormous. Railway sleepers alone require 150,000 acres of the best timber every year. The annual expenditure for railway buildings, repairs and cars is $38,500,000. The locomotives in the United States consume $56,000,000 worth of the article. Wood industry amounts to $500,000,000, in which there are 40,000 artisans.

Inside of the Chicago street railway cars is a dial, directly over the door, so arranged that when the bell strap is pulled to stop the car, the name of the street where the stop is made is instantly displayed on the dial in large, plain letters. At the same time the apparatus exhibits a neat, condensed advertisement of some business man or firm in the city.

Mr. W. J. W. Rawlings, of Pretty Prairie, Champaign county, Ohio, raised on nineteen and one-half acres 831 16 60 bushels of wheat, averaging 42.07 bushels to the acre. The land was surveyed by the county surveyor and the wheat weighed by disinterested parties.

A tailor was startled the other day by the return of a bill which he had sent to a magazine editor, with a notice that the "manuscript was respectfully declined."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Stillingia or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives."

At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
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A VALUABLE GIFT—DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN," 80 pages, describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. [illegible]

FILES. Every man may make his old, worn-out files good as new at a trifling cost, by a new (patent) and easy process. Particulars sent on application to D. EASTWOOD & CO., Marion, Ohio. aul3 w3

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Antioch College.
ANTIOCH COLLEGE, YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO, will open for the next year on the 15th of September next with a larger staff of instructors than ever.
Students of either sex may enter the College proper, the Normal Classes, or any special or preparatory classes which they prefer, or for which their acquisitions fit them.
In the Collegiate Department there are two courses of instruction; and a wide freedom in election of studies is given to the student.
The college is fully endowed, and maintains the high standard of scholarship which was given to it by its first president, Horace Mann. It is directed in the interests of sound learning and liberal religion; no religious test of any kind being permitted under its charter, and absolute freedom of choice being given to students in the selection of their places of worship.
The necessary expenses, including board, lodging, and tuition, are about two hundred dollars a year.
Address the President, REV. GEO. W. HOSMER, Yellow Springs, Ohio, for catalogues, with full details of information. aul7 w3

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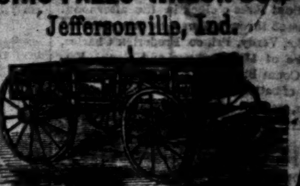
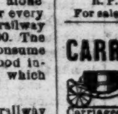
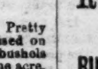
FOR SALE.
1,000,000 [illegible]

Commissioner's Sale,
WOODFORD CIRCUIT COURT.
BY virtue of an order of the Woodford Circuit Court, made at its April term, 1870, on petition of the Cleveland Orphan Institution, I will, as Commissioner of said Court, offer at public sale or otherwise,
On Wednesday, the 7th day of September 1870,
THE CLEVELAND LANDS,
in the southeastern corner of Woodford county, Ky. There are about [illegible] acres of these lands, about [illegible] acres cleared and in cultivation, [illegible] about thirty [illegible]
It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at [illegible]
Persons desiring CHEAP HOMES should do well to examine the land before the day of sale.
Terms of sale:—One-third of the purchase money cash; the remainder in three equal annual payments bearing interest from the day of sale. [illegible] the ratification of the above-named Court [illegible]
Sale to commence at [illegible] o'clock A. M. [illegible]

OHIO FALLS WAGON CO.,
Jeffersonville, Ind.

THIS Company is now prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities for the
Ohio Falls Farm and Freight Wagon.
These Wagons are constructed of thoroughly-seasoned timber, are strongly ironed, handsomely painted, and are believed, in strength, style, durability, and perfection of running gear, to
Excel All Others Before the Public.
A large experience in the manufacture of wagons has convinced the managers of the advantages possessed by the Thimble Skein over the Iron Axle, and particular attention is therefore given to the Thimble Skein wagon, though we furnish the Iron Axle if desired. Our work
Is Warranted Perfect in Every Particular,
and any piece proving defective will be replaced without extra charge.
RETAIL PRICES.
3 inch Thimble Skein Wagon, light two-horse... [illegible]
3¼-inch " " medium ... [illegible]
Spring Seats extra, when wanted ... [illegible]
Brakes ... [illegible]
Any further information will be furnished by the undersigned, to whom all orders should be addressed.
L. F. WARD, Sec'y, Jeffersonville, Ind.
aul7 w3m*


HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
IT WILL POSITIVELY
RESTORE GRAY HAIR
TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.
R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.
For sale by all druggists aul1 weow4

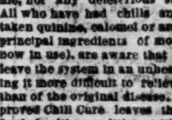
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

J. McQUILLAN, successor to J. Haddox, No. 7, Third street, between Market and Jefferson, offers to the public his entire stock of Carriages, both new and second-hand, consisting of light Rockaways, Barouches, Phaetons, and Buggies, with and without tops, for the lowest cash prices, and on time to those giving good reference. Also repairing done neatly on short notice and very low for cash. We restore the color to carriage trimmings making them look as good as new [illegible]

RUTLEDGE HOUSE,
(EUROPEAN PLAN)
BURROUGHS & HOTCHKISS,
834 Broadway, N. Y.,
Bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth Sts.
Entirely New and Elegantly Furnished Rooms by the Day or Week.
WM. H. BURROUGHS. R. N. HOTCHKISS.
aul7 w3m

BY UNITED STATES AUTHORITY.
L. D. SINE'S
GIFT ENTERPRISE
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.
DRAWINGS TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.
$25,000
Worth of valuable prizes to be distributed Sept. [illegible]
Single Tickets, $1; 6 Tickets, $5.
Agents wanted to sell tickets. Circulars containing full particulars sent to any one sending their address.
L. D. SINE,
aul1 w4 Box 86, Cincinnati, O.

Virginia Military Institute,
LEXINGTON, VA.
THE Academic exercises of this Institution will be resumed 1st September under the following Faculty:
Gen. F. H. Smith, Sup't. Col. [illegible]
Com. M. F. Maury, Col. [illegible]
Gen. G. W. C. Lee, Col. [illegible]
Capt. J. M. Brooke, Col. [illegible]
Col. M. B. Hardin, Col. [illegible]
Col. T. M. Semmes, Col. [illegible]
Col. T. T. Preston, Col. [illegible]
Col. T. Williamson, Col. [illegible]
Early application must be made to secure admission. jy15 d&w3 FRANCIS H. SMITH, Sup't.

WONDERFUL STRANGE.—By sending 35 cts., age, color of eyes and hair, you will receive the name, photograph and address of your future husband or wife, with date of marriage. History of your future life and the date of your marriage. Address Box [illegible], Oil [illegible]


MONEY EASILY MADE
With our Stencil and Key Check outfit. [illegible] Circulars free. [illegible]

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the cure being accomplished gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. [illegible] Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well known Louisville Chemical Works:
LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July, 1869.
Dr. Wintersmith:
DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Chill Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives [illegible] pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, [illegible] strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a [illegible] remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and [illegible] some of them for years, and [illegible] a perfect success.
J. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIT GRIFFIN.
She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, after all other remedies had failed.
LOUISVILLE, March 15, 1870.
Dr. Wintersmith:
DEAR SIR: For several [illegible] suffering with fever and ague [illegible] I had two Doctors attending [illegible] dose after dose of quinine [illegible] but with only temporary [illegible] break the chills, but in a [illegible] return again. I tried several [illegible] I saw advertised; but it was [illegible] They would break the chill for a [illegible] only, when they would come back [illegible] than ever. I was advised to [illegible] and was told that it never [illegible] bottle. It cured me right and [illegible] now been several months [illegible] more chills. [illegible] BRIT GRIFFIN.

BED-SPREADS!
Ask Your Merchants for
Manchester Coterpanes,
The best, most durable, and most economical for your beds. [illegible]

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE for YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. [illegible] persons desiring [illegible] and moderate charges. [illegible]

MADAME FOY'S
Combined
Corset and Skirt Supporter

[illegible]